



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON


The Health and Welfare
Services of Southampton
in 1959

being the

Annual Report

by

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES
OF THE
County Borough
AND THE
Port of Southampton

For the Year 1959

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.

*Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer to the Port
Health Authority, and Education and
Welfare Services Committees*

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 29th Annual Report on the Health and Welfare Services of the County Borough of Southampton.

The report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959, particular mention being paid to the special requirements indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular 1/60.

VITAL STATISTICS

I am pleased to report that in 1959 there was a drop in the infant mortality rate from 24.06 in 1958 to 19.39. This figure is lower than the National average. The birth and death rates have not varied.

The outbreak of Poliomyelitis as reported in my 1958 report continued into 1959 and a total number of 85 cases were notified. An intensive drive was made for poliomyelitis vaccination and the services of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health engaged for three months.

MIDWIFERY

It has been possible to maintain the staff of municipal midwives during the year. The Public Health Committee approved the purchase of two houses to help in the problem of accommodation. All the midwives are assisted in transport, the majority receiving essential car allowances, and have also been granted assistance to purchase cars. Approval has also been given for one of the domiciliary midwives to receive an allowance of £30 in addition to her salary for assisting and relieving the non-medical supervisor.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Continued use is made of the publicity material sent by the Central Council for Health Education and the Superintendent Health Visitor has attended a conference organised by the Council. Additional financial provision was made in the estimates and a complete library of films is being built up.

CHIROPODY

Reference is made in the Welfare Services Section to the appointment of a full-time chiropodist. The Local Health Authority has now taken over the service which was previously operated in conjunction with the Old Peoples Welfare Committee.

PART III ACCOMMODATION UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

The extension to Peartree House has given us an extra twenty-one beds for women but there is still a high waiting list for accommodation. Work has commenced on the conversion of 1a, Archers Road, and an extension to the Cedars Home in Winn Road.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

This section continues to work under establishment and to help in the recruitment and retention of staff, permission was obtained to purchase two houses from the Housing Committee. Car allowances have also been granted. Plans were formulated to establish a smoke control area and a Clean Air Consultative Committee appointed.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

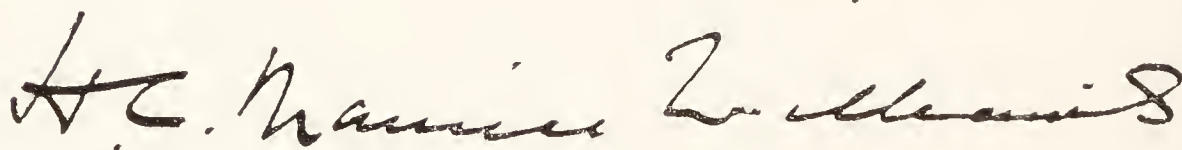
With the introduction of a sub-station at Hazeleigh Avenue on the east side of the River Itchen and the appointment of charge hands, the ambulance service has been successfully re-organised.

VACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

The King's Park Health Centre was approved as a centre for vaccination against Yellow Fever.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, J.P.,
ALDERMEN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P., (Chairman), G. T. DICKS, J.P.,
E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, MRS. K. E. CAWTE,
J.P., COUNCILLORS MRS. I. F. CANDY, B.SC. (Econ.), MRS. P. M. COOPER, L. J.
GULLIFORD, MRS. L. A. IRNSIDE, E. M. KING, M.A., A. O'ROURKE, J. W. D.
WALTER, B. H. WALTON.

NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS

DR. W. H. N. ANGUS (Co-opted on Public Health Committee, Home Nursing
and Maternity Sub-Committee and Mental Welfare Sub-Committee) ; DR. P.
GRAHAM TODD (Co-opted on Public Health Committee and Prevention of
Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee) ; MRS. V. JACKSON, MRS. D. H.
SIMPKINS, MRS. P. SMALL, MR. F. G. SMITH, MRS. M. TOPP, MR. J. WILD,
MISS E. WRIGHT (all co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee) ;
MRS. N. WATTS, J.P., (Co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee
and Mental Welfare Sub-Committee) ; MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P., MRS. A. REW
(Co-opted on Mental Welfare Sub-Committee) ; MRS. V. K. CALE, M.B.E.,
MRS. B. M. CHARLTON, MRS. D. I. MILLS (all co-opted on Prevention of Illness
and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee).

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, J.P.,
ALDERMAN G. T. DICKS, J.P., COUNCILLORS F. A. CHILDS, H. G. COLE, MRS.
L. F. DOVE, A. J. GUARD, F. HALFPENNY, MRS. L. A. IRNSIDE, R. C. MITCHELL
B.SC. (Econ.), A. F. MOON, W. R. OSBORNE, A. G. REYNARD, MRS. E. W. ROLFE,
J.P., MRS. E. E. WILLCOCK, J.P. (Chairman).

NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS

MR. W. F. COOK, J.P. ((Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Handi-
capped Persons Sub-Committee), MR. W. B. McDAID, J.P., (Co-opted on
Welfare Services Committee and Handicapped Persons Sub-Committee), Mrs.
D. M. RADWELL (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Administration
and General Purposes Sub-Committee), MRS. J. GILMOUR, MRS. E. M. S.
PEARCE and MR. F. McMANUS (all co-opted on Welfare Services Committee).

CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Medical Officer of Health	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer		C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health		CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. E. GRETA HUMBLE, M.B., CH.B. H. D. ROSSITER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. J. W. DOUPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. M. R. SHAIL, M.B., CH.B., D.OBST., R.C.O.G. P. M. SEYMOUR-COLE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector.....	.....	F. SAUNDERS, M.R.S.H., Meat and Foods, and Sanitary Science Certs.
Chief Port Health Inspector .....	.....	C. P. C. PARKER, Cert. R.S.H., Certificate Meat and Foods. Certificate Naval Architecture.
Chief Welfare Services Officer .....	.....	S. A. BIDDLECOMBE, D.P.A., A.I.S.W.
Superintendant Health Visitor .....	.....	MISS W. M. C. MELHUSH, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V., CERT. DIP. SOCIAL STUDIES (LOND.)
Supervisor of Midwives .....	.....	MISS H. S. TIMPERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendant, Home Nursing Service		MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant .....	.....	W. M. WATTS.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1959 :—

	<i>South-</i> <i>ampton</i>	<i>England</i> <i>and</i> <i>Wales</i>
Live Births		
Number	3507	
Rate per 1000 population	17.54	16.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	6.10	
Stillbirths		
Number	74	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	20.66	21.0
Total Live and Still Births	3581	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	68	
Infant Mortality Rates		
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	19.39	22.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	18.53	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	0.86	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	13.40	15.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	11.69	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	32.11	34.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	—	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	—	
Number of Deaths	2,010	
Death rate	10.05	11.6
Number of Marriages	1,626	
Marriage Rate	16.3	15.0
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	24	
Rate per 100,000 population	12.0	
Number of Deaths from non-Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	1	
Rate per 100,000 population	0.50	
Registrar General's estimated population at the middle of 1959	200,000	
Area (above high water mark)	11,542.7 acres	
Area (foreshore and tidal water)	1,851.3 acres	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	17	7	24
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	4	1	5
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	1	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	2
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	33	16	49
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	88	21	109
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	37	37
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	20	20
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	104	86	190
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	5	10
16.	Diabetes	1	7	8
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	106	131	237
18.	Coronary disease, angina	228	133	361
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	31	30	61
20.	Other heart disease	97	142	239
21.	Other circulatory disease	48	51	99
22.	Influenza	4	7	11
23.	Pneumonia	46	40	86
24.	Bronchitis	72	31	103
25.	Other diseases of resp. system	9	9	18
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	23	4	27
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	4	6
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	9	7	16
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	17	—	17
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	11	10	21
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	86	85	171
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	22	6	28
34.	All other accidents	19	13	32
35.	Suicide	11	7	18
36.	Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1
TOTALS		1098	912	2010

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board:—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital 8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases.

Southampton Chest Hospital 56 beds for infectious cases
97 beds for tuberculosis cases.

The following table shows details of infectious notifications and the number of cases removed to hospital.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever	1	56	114	6	2	—	—	1	180	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	57	62	—	—	—	119	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	19	36	12	16	—	—	—	85	55
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	8	72	115	7	24	7	1	4	238	9
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	4	8	1	4	11	11	—	40	—
Measles	73	1022	833	7	7	—	—	38	1980	2
Whooping Cough ..	15	70	82	1	2	—	—	1	171	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	2	12	3	8	2	—	4	31	4
Totals ..	102	1248	1201	94	125	25	13	48	2856	73

FOOD POISONING

The 31 cases notified included 14 single cases, and 10 cases in 3 family outbreaks. In spite of the collection of specimens for bacteriological examination as soon as the cases came to notice, no infective agents were identified.

The remaining cases occurred in one cottage of a local authority children's home. *Salmonella enteritidis* was isolated from all the children affected, but there was no evidence that the infection was spread by food. The infection was almost certainly introduced by the admission of an infected child, subsequently spreading from person to person.

SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

More of these were ascertained than in previous years, 42 individuals being affected, half of them in 7 family outbreaks, the others being single cases. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was isolated from 19 cases, *Salmonella newport* from 11, *Salmonella heidelberg* from 7, *Salmonella enteritidis* from 4, and *Salmonella thompson* from 1.

DYSENTERY

At the beginning of the year, an outbreak which had commenced in the autumn of 1958 was still being dealt with. Three small outbreaks in schools came to notice in their early stages, thanks to the co-operation of the Head Teachers.

In April, cases of Sonne dysentery occurred in children attending a holiday school outside the Borough. On the return of these children to their homes, investigation revealed that 33 children and 7 adults in 19 families were infected. In the second outbreak, also in April, there were cases in an infants' school in another part of the Borough. Here 43 children and 5 adults in 23 families were found positive. Three months elapsed before all those affected returned negative specimens. The third outbreak was a small one in another infants' school, 9 children in 5 families being affected.

In addition to the cases already mentioned, many other investigations were made following notification of isolated cases. Altogether in 1959, 424 families were investigated, and in 155 at least one person was found to be excreting Sonne dysentery organisms. In all, 300 persons returned positive specimens.

As in the previous year, home contacts of cases were excluded from school until proved negative, and cases were not permitted to return until bacteriologically clear.

POLIOMYELITIS

Seventy-eight Borough cases were notified, twenty-five more than in any previous year. Fifty-four cases were paralytic and twenty-four non-paralytic. One died.

The monthly notifications were as follows :—
23, 8, 3, 11, 5, 4, 14, 5, 4, 1, 0, 0. The unusually high incidence in the first half of the year was due to a continuation of a winter outbreak which commenced in October, 1958, and which was commented upon in the 1958 report. A fuller report appeared in the "Medical Officer" of 29th April, 1960.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Report of the Consultant Chest Physician,
Southampton Central Chest Clinic)

1959 has seen further progress in the work of the Clinic. During recent years the Records Department has been under heavy pressure for space. This has been relieved by the welcome addition of a new Annexe to the rear of the Clinic for the storage of X-Rays and Notes.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 1959

Total attendances during the year	.....	.....	.....	11,738
New Patients (Diagnostic Clinics)	.....	.....	.....	1,299
New Patients (Contact Clinics)	.....	.....	.....	630

The New Patients' Diagnostic Clinics continue unchanged. There are now no patients requiring artificial pneumothorax therapy visiting the Clinic.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

Chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,442
Tomogram examinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	256
Other examinations (including Barium Studies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Miniature Chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,267
					<hr/>
					15,018*

(*Includes examinations for Totton Clinic.)

The decrease in chest X-Rays is misleading for in order to save both money and storage space we have introduced the use of the miniature X-Rays for follow-up visits wherever possible. 1,900 examinations have been made in this way during the year.

THE REGISTER

The number of persons on the Register at 31/12/58 2,310

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER
DURING 1959:—

Considered cured and not requiring further attendance	474	
Transferred to other areas	89	
Died (all causes)	51	
Other reasons	30	644
		<hr/>

The number of persons remaining on the Register 1,666

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADDED TO THE REGISTER DURING 1959:—

Newly notified persons	138	
Transfers from other areas	44	182
		<hr/>

The number of persons on the Register at 31/12/59 1,848

The Register is at last, with some satisfaction, well below 2,000 persons. This large drop is deceptive for the figure of 474 persons cured and not requiring further attendance reflects a final assessment of those whose disease is cured and are only under very occasional supervision at the Clinic.

Primary Notifications

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Males	143	114	101	82	79
Females	108	79	59	45	41
Children	33	17	11	6	5
	<hr/> 284	<hr/> 210	<hr/> 171	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 125

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS (Corrected Notifications)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
MEN					
Grade 1	39	27	28	24	22
Grade 2	28	17	9	7	7
Grade 3	73	56	58	31	45
Grade 4	1	2	1	4	1
	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 75
WOMEN					
Grade 1	18	12	13	10	12
Grade 2	24	11	9	7	6
Grade 3	65	47	35	26	19
Grade 4	3	4	1	1	2
	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 39

- Grade 1 Sputum direct examination positive
 „ 2 Sputum or laryngeal swabs culture positive.
 „ 3 All tests negative.
 „ 4 No tests available.

It will be seen that the notification of infectious tuberculosis shows little change over the last four years in either men or women. This emphasizes that we still require to the full all present services aimed at detecting this serious disease. It is disturbing to note that out of 47 positive cultures four persons at notification showed moderate resistance and four others high resistance to either Streptomycin or Isoniazid.

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Males	11	3	4	8	5
Females	9	5	12	14	6
Children	10	2	6	6	2
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 13

LUNG CANCER

We are more than ever aware of the steady increase in this disease in the Town. During 1959 there were 87 men and 20 women newly found to be suffering from lung cancer. It is most uncommon to see this disease in non-smokers.

Source of New Cases

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
General Practitioners (1) Direct	28	4
(2) After Miniature X-Ray	15	—
Mass Radiography Unit	47	—
Contact Clinics	9	—
Others	4	—
Hospitals	22	9
	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 13

THE MINIATURE X-RAY SERVICE

The number of persons referred by General Practitioners 3,628
 The number found with active pulmonary tuberculosis 17
 Rate per thousand. 4.6

	<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Morning Clinics	476	687
Evening Clinics	348	67
	<hr/> 824	<hr/> 754
Number found with active pulmonary tuberculosis	10	2
Rate per thousand	12.1	2.6

There were only 3,628 General Practitioner X-Rays during 1959. This disappointing decrease is partly due to an unusually mild winter with low incidence of respiratory infections. It would, however, be most encouraging to see greater use being made of this Service, which is able to cope with much larger numbers than are at present attending during the twice weekly evening sessions.

Contact Examination (Southampton only)

	<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Contact Clinics	421	622
Evening Miniature X-Rays	338	64
	<hr/> 759	<hr/> 686

Death Rate (Registrar General's Estimated Population—200,000)

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Incidence per thousand population</i>
Respiratory	24	.12
Non-Respiratory	1	.005

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Contacts vaccinated	497
Staff vaccinated	38
	<hr/> 535

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Health Visitors and the Lady Almoner have continued to play a most essential part in the efficient work of the Clinic, helping not only those who are found with tuberculous disease but also patients in difficulties suffering from lung cancer and other chest diseases.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND
ATTENTION

One case only was referred for investigation during the year, a female aged eighty-two years, in respect of whom a Court Order was obtained to effect her removal to hospital.

The patient was admitted to hospital in August and died within a short period of her admission.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION
ACT, 1948

During the year 3 registrations were approved in connection with the above, and at the end of the year there were 3 nurseries registered for the care of 28 children, and 1 daily minder caring for not more than 6 children.

DISPENSARY

During the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients:—

Maternal and Child Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,010
School Health Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,008
				TOTAL	<u>6,018</u>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937-1953

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 276 such examinations, together with 4 special examinations were arranged. A table giving further details, is appended:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1959

<i>Department</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Art Gallery	—	1
Baths	1	—
Borough Analyst	—	—
Borough Architect	9	3
Children's	1	13
Education	13	12
Borough Engineer	40	2
Entertainments & Publicity	5	6
Fire	13	—
Health and Welfare	18	33
Housing	4	7
Libraries	1	6
Local Taxation	—	—
Magistrates	12	—
Museums	—	—
Police	—	3
Probation	2	3
Town Clerk	4	3
Transport	35	—
Borough Treasurer	2	7
Borough Valuer	1	—
Waterworks	14	1
Cemeteries	1	—
	<hr/> 176	<hr/> 100

Examinations are occasionally carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1959 two such examinations were undertaken.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

No examinations took place under the Road Traffic Act during the year, as arrangements were made by the Transport Department for these examinations to be carried out by private practitioners.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Due entirely to the fact that the Portchester Crematorium was in operation for the whole of the year compared with three months only in 1958, cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium in 1959 decreased from 2,510 to 1,708. The corresponding number of cremations for the Portchester Crematorium was 1,656, of which the great majority would previously have been carried out at Southampton, to give a figure in the region of 3,000.

Seven hundred and six of those cremated died in Southampton, equal to 41.3% of the total cremations, and 35.2% of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figure for 1958 being shown for the purpose of comparison :—

	1959	1958
Southampton	706	(715)
Portsmouth	40	(585)
Gosport, Fareham & Havant	36	(245)
Outer Southampton, including Romsey and Eastleigh, etc.	178	(197)
Winchester and District	192	(194)
Isle of Wight	133	(160)
New Forest Area	123	(116)
Salisbury	136	(98)
Petersfield-Droxford Area	41	(62)
Andover	37	(32)
Sundry (including North Hampshire)	86	(106)
	<hr/> 1,708	<hr/> (2,510) <hr/>

The total number of persons cremated in Great Britain in 1959 was 190,593, a rise of 10,522 on the figure for 1958. This represents a rise of nearly two per cent to 32.2 in the percentage of persons dying who were cremated, a trend which has been regular for a number of years as will be seen from the following table :—

CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO RECORDED DEATHS

<i>Year</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1941	.....	607,738	26,221	4.3
1945	.....	550,763	42,963	7.8
1950	.....	574,309	89,557	15.6
1951	.....	614,718	107,159	17.4
1952	.....	558,790	107,699	19.3
1953	.....	562,303	116,728	20.8
1954	.....	563,128	125,521	22.3
1955	.....	580,509	141,353	24.4
1956	.....	583,123	153,238	26.3
1957	.....	576,013	163,358	28.4
1958	.....	588,908	180,071	30.6
1959	.....	591,898	190,593	32.2

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Waterworks Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1957 Report. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water have been made once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and results obtained.

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne: Well	53	19	9	11	10	4	Nil
Treated	79	77	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford : Well	53	50	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	79	78	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury: Well	53	35	12	4	2	Nil	Nil
Treated	79	79	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen: River	53	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	36	15
Treated	158	149	8	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution System	105	104	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloromine process before being pumped into supply. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 200,000 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 62,862. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

The following particulars show the work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Houses and premises visited on complaint re nuisances	1,803
Houses and premises revisited	2,586
Houses and premises visited re Rent Act	362
Miscellaneous visits to premises	963
Visits re applications for rehousing	97
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	18
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	7
Visits to verminous premises	63
Visits to contacts of Smallpox	48
Visits to investigate notified cases of Infectious Disease	438
Visits to investigate cases Food Poisoning & Dysentery	3,136
Houses and premises disinfected	358
Houses and premises disinfested	29
Inspections of Licensed premises	27
Inspections of Cinemas	10
Inspections of Pet Shops	25
Inspections of refuse tips	20
Inspections of Houseboats	3
Inspections under Building Bye-laws	3,885
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour	249
Public Health Act Preliminary Notices served	603
Abatement Notices served	143
Nuisances abated by verbal notices	32
Preliminary Notices complied with	420
Abatement Notices complied with	101

DETAILS OF WORK COMPLETED :

New drains tested and retested	2,023
Existing premises connected and drained to sewer	37
Cesspits eliminated and drainage connected to sewer	1
Drains relaid	56
Drains cleared and repaired	157
W.C. pans renewed	45
W.C.'s reconstructed	29
Cisterns repaired	21
Bath and sink wastes repaired	30
Sanitary sinks fixed	43
Damp walls to houses remedied	94
External walls repaired	18
Chimney stacks repaired	19
Roofs repaired	157

Guttering and rain water pipes repaired	95
Floors, windows & doors repaired or renewed	205
Walls and ceilings repaired	156
Firegrates, coppers, etc., repaired or renewed	20
Dustbins provided	8
Accumulations removed	15
Miscellaneous repairs	112
Yard paving repaired	4

ARTICLES DISINFECTED/DISINFESTED AT DISINFECTING STATION :

Bedding from ships	855
Mattresses, beds, covers	235
Bolsters, pillows, cases	770
Blankets, quilts, counterpanes	1,416
Sheets and towels	606
Sundries	1,781
Books	462
Verminous persons cleansed and their clothing disinfested	84

DRAINAGE UNDER BUILDING BYE-LAWS :

Number of inspections during progress of work	3,885
Number of new drains tested and re-tested	2,023

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 93-95

23 cases of non-compliance with an Abatement Notice were referred to the Town Clerk with the following results :—

- (a) Nine Notices were complied with before Legal proceedings were instituted.
- (b) In one instance proceedings were instituted but the work completed prior to the hearing of the case.
- (c) In five further cases proceedings were adjourned and summonses withdrawn on the completion of the work required.
- (d) In three instances the Magistrates made Nuisance Orders, one for fourteen days and two for twenty-one days. In each case the work was completed without further action being necessary.
- (e) In one case the proceedings were cancelled and the property dealt with under the Housing Act.

- (f) In another instance the Magistrate made an Order for twenty-eight days. The work was not commenced and at a further hearing a fine of £3 with a Continuing Penalty of 10/- per day was imposed. Further proceedings were pending at the close of the year.
- (g) In one instance an Order was obtained prohibiting the premises to be used for human occupation.
- (h) In two instances work was due to commence at the close of the year.
- (i) Of the six instances where proceedings were pending at the close of the previous year, four notices were complied with. In one instance works were carried out in default of a Nuisance Order and costs recovered and in the other case the house was closed under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Three Common Lodging Houses, one controlled by the Council and two by religious organisations, continued to provide accommodation for 381 men.

One privately owned house accommodating 16 men was approved during the year bringing the total accommodation available to 397.

Eighteen visits were made during the year and all the houses were maintained and conducted in a satisfactory manner.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES

Three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough have registered accommodation for 253 persons. Seven visits were made and the condition and supervision of the premises were found to be satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The 14 Pet Shops licensed under this Act deal mainly in birds and fish with occasional sale of rabbits, monkeys, tortoises and rodents.

Twenty-five visits were made and the sale of pets was found to be carried on in a satisfactory manner.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

SEWERS

The annual 10% Test and the First Maintenance Treatment for the destruction of rats in the Borough sewer systems was undertaken in April and May of this year and the Second Maintenance Treatment was carried out during November and December.

All manholes mapped for treatment were baited with Warfarin (5) rat bait and the result recorded show a decline in the rat population.

The following table will show the decline during the past three years since the extended baiting system was adopted and Warfarin (5) has been used as bait :—

	No. of man-holes treated	Baits taken	Type of bait used
1st Maintenance 1957	687	382	Rusk-Zinc Phosphide
2nd Maintenance 1957	644	373	Bread Mash-Anu
1st Maintenance 1958	610	289	Warfarin (5)
2nd Maintenance 1958	481	145	Warfarin (5)
1st Maintenance 1959	406	111	Warfarin (5)
2nd Maintenance 1959	345	70	Warfarin (5)

It will be noticed that the percentage of bait Takes during the First Maintenance Treatment 1958 was approximately 47% and that during the Second Maintenance Treatment 1959 the percentage has fallen to approximately 20%.

HOUSE DRAINS

Fourteen house drains were proved defective and repaired by the owners.

Six defects in public sewers were found to allow the egress of rats and effectually repaired.

REFUSE TIPS—WESTON, DIMOND ROAD AND WARREN AVENUE

Inspections have been undertaken during the year and it is gratifying to report that only slight infestation has been found. One small section of Weston Tip was treated and a very slight infestation was dealt with at Dimond Road Tip. It was not necessary to treat the new Tip at Warren Avenue.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

The treatments were carried out around the Sprinkler beds at Portswood Disposal Works and one treatment was necessary at the Concentrator Plant.

A minor infestation was treated at Millbrook Works during April.

Chapel Wharf and Woolston Disposal Works have been free of rats throughout the year.

SOUTHAMPTON COMMON

Four minor infestations were reported by house owners, rats having entered the turf bank adjacent to their properties. In each case treatment was given and the rats cleared.

SCHOOLS

Sixteen schools were treated for mice in the kitchens, each infestation being of a minor degree.

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year :—

	Local Authority	Business premises	Private dwellings	Bombed sites etc.	Totals
SURVEY AND ROUTINE					
Premises inspected	23	367	3464	94	3948
Rat infestations found	12	3	423	73	511
Mouse infestations found	2	3	43	—	48
COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED					
Number of complaints	49	213	1120	18	1400
Rat infestations found	21	132	898	18	1069
Mouse infestations found	25	77	132	—	234
No infestation	1	4	133	—	138
TREATMENTS					
Number of treatments completed (rats)	30	142	1315	92	1579
Number of treatments completed (mice)	26	77	174	—	277
Number of visits made survey and treatment	278	1448	13240	397	15363

RENT ACT, 1957

The undermentioned figures show the work carried out in connection with the above Act.

1st. Schedule**PART I—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR**

1. Number of applications for Certificates	122
2. Number of decisions not to issue Certificates (including withdrawals)	6
3. Number of decisions to issue Certificates	95
4. Number of Undertakings given by Landlords	51
5. Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority	3
6. Number of Certificates issued	44
7. Number of premises involved	97

PART II—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

8. Applications by landlords	87
9. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	55
Total number of visits by Inspectors	362

HOUSING**HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958**

Certificates of Unfitness were issued in respect of forty-six Corporation owned houses from which families have been rehoused, and thirty-seven houses were demolished.

Clearance Areas

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BRUNSWICK SQUARE No.1) DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDER, 1955.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BRUNSWICK SQUARE No. 1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955.

Following the rehousing of the occupants in 1958, the demolition of all properties was completed.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (NORTHAM NOS. 1-14) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1956

THE SOUTHAMPTON (NORTHAM) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956

During the year a further nine families were rehoused and nine properties demolished. With the exception of part of the Northam Road frontage, consisting mainly of shops with living accommodation, all the dwelling houses have been demolished and the building of the shopping centre and the multi-storey flats is in progress.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (NORTHAM) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1957

Following confirmation of the Order and rehousing of the occupants all the houses have been demolished and the sites satisfactorily cleared by the owners.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (LANSDOWNE HILL NOS.1—2) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1956

THE SOUTHAMPTON (LANSDOWNE HILL NO.1) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956

The demolition of all the houses was completed during the year and the site cleared in readiness for the building of flats.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (TRINITY ROAD, MAGDALENE TERRACE AND ST. ANDREWS ROAD NOS. 1—5) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1957

THE SOUTHAMPTON (TRINITY) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1957

With the exception of one family all the occupants have been rehoused and of the total of ninety-one houses eighty-four have been demolished.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (NORTHAM NOS. 15—20) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1958

THE SOUTHAMPTON (NORTHAM NO. 2) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1958

THE SOUTHAMPTON (NORTHAM NO. 2) CLEARANCE ORDER, 1958

After the Public Local Inquiry held on 20th January, 1959, the Order was confirmed by the Minister without modification on 14th May, 1959. During the year seventy families were rehoused, but demolition of the houses had not commenced.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET NOS. 1—7) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1959

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS CENTRAL) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1959

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS SOUTH) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1959

Seven Clearance Areas comprising 350 houses and 13 other buildings were represented on 3rd July, 1959, as follows :—

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET NO.1) CLEARANCE AREA

(a) Houses—

Bevois Street, Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.
Grove Street, Nos: 43, 44.

(b) Other buildings—

Bevois Street, Building at rear of No. 96.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET No.2) CLEARANCE AREA

(a) Houses—

Grove Street, Nos : 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

(b) Other buildings—

Grove Street, Buildings at rear of No. 57.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET No. 3) CLEARANCE AREA

Grove Street, Nos : 1, 2, 3, 4 Norfolk Cottages.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET No. 4) CLEARANCE AREA

Grove Street, Nos : 18, 19, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET No. 5) CLEARANCE AREA

Grove Street, Nos : 1 & 2 Albert Cottages, 1A, 2A, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 92A, 93, 94, 95, 96.

Chapel Road, Nos : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Short Street, Nos : 1A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1 & 2 Princess Cottages.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET No. 6) CLEARANCE AREA

(a) Houses—

Ascupart Street, Nos : 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56.

Aberdeen Street, No : 5.

Bevois Street, Nos : 3 (Bevois Castle Hotel), 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 133½, 134, 135, 136, 1 & 2 White's Cottages, 1, 2 & 3 Tripley Cottages.

James Street, Nos : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

Cumberland Street, Nos : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40.

Coleman Street, Nos: 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51.

Edward Street, Nos : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

(b) Other buildings—

Ascupart Street, Buildings adjacent to and at rear of Nos. 10 to 14.

South Front Evangelical Church.

Buildings at rear of Nos. 16 to 22.

Building at rear of No. 38.

Bevois Street, Building at rear of No. 101 known as No. 101A.

Buildings at rear of No. 133.

James Street, Building known as No. 55.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (BEVOIS STREET NO. 7) CLEARANCE AREA

Coleman Street, Nos : 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 2, 4.

Dickersons

Place

Nos : 1, 2, 3.

The seven areas were included in two Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the Council on 7th December, 1959 with the addition of the following 41 properties :—

22 houses, 1 shop with living accommodation, 1 shop, 3 public houses, 7 stores and 6 factories in the Southampton (Bevois Central) Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, and 1 house in the Southampton (Bevois South) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.

The land in the Bevois Central Housing Compulsory Purchase Order extends from the south side of Ascupart Street to the north side of Coleman Street and with the exception of a small portion in the north east corner adjoining Ascupart School will be re-developed for housing purposes.

The land in the Bevois South Compulsory Purchase Order extending from the south side of Coleman Street to the north side of Chapel Road will be redeveloped for education purposes.

PROPOSED CLEARANCE OF FURTHER UNFIT HOUSES IN THE NORTHAM AREA

Inspections were carried out during the year on houses situated between Britannia Road and Belvidere Road, and include Rochester Street, Victoria Street and part of Peel Street with a view to their representation in Clearance Areas during 1960.

The area is undesirable for residential purpose due to the close proximity of coal and mineral wharves, foundries and engineering works, and will be used for further industrial development.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Consequent to the making of Demolition Orders towards the end of 1958 and Undertakings not to be used for human habitation given in previous years, 19 houses were demolished in 1959.

In respect of 3 houses represented at the end of 1958, the Council decided to make

2 Demolition Orders, and
1 Closing Order.

During the year representations in accordance with section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, were made relative to the following 140 houses :—

No. 114 Newtown Road ;
Nos. 5 & 7 New Buildings, Spa Road ;
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 Charles Street ;
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 34 & 35 Richmond Street ;
Nos. 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 & 36 Terminus
Terrace ;

Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, & 28 Marsh Lane ;
 Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31 Duke St. ;
 Nos. 1 & 2 Westgate Terrace ;
 Nos. 7, 8, 11 & 31 Cumberland Street ;
 No. 26 James Street ;
 No. 185 Radcliffe Road ;
 Trailer caravan, rear of Redbridge Garage, Redbridge Road ;
 No. 79 Grove Street ;
 Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 & 45 Highcrown Street ;
 Nos. 2, 4, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 1, 3, 5,
 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 & 29 College St. ;
 Room over 201 Romsey Road ;
 No. 18 Clifton Terrace ;
 Nos. 212 & 214 North East Road ;
 Nos. 122 & 124 Cannon Street ;
 No. 108 Richmond Road ;
 No. 14 Marlborough Road ;
 No. 45 Adelaide Road ;
 Flat over 96 Northam Road ;
 No. 540A Millbrook Road.

The decisions of the Council in respect of these representations were as follows :—

5 Demolition Orders made,
 11 Closing Orders made,
 121 Undertakings accepted to demolish as soon as
 the occupants are rehoused.

In the case of the three remaining houses which were represented, the decision of the Council will be made in 1960.

A SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS FROM 1953 to 1959

(1)	Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	1056
(2)	Number of houses outside of Clearance Areas	164
(3)	Number of houses demolished in (1) and (2)	661
(4)	Number of individual houses demolished	179
(5)	Number of individual houses closed or awaiting demolition	142

SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING,
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS
ICE CREAM REGULATIONS, FERTILISERS & FEEDING
STUFFS ACT, ETC.

The Cattle Market Abattoir continued to operate throughout the year under the management of the Wessex Slaughterhouses Board. 6,902 animals were slaughtered and the carcasses and offals examined by the Inspectors.

Eight Hundred and Forty-nine visits were made to butchers shops, wholesale meat depots and meat manufacturing premises for the purpose of meat inspection and the inspection of these premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. In addition, supervision was carried out of the cold storage treatment of 71 carcasses and offals affected with the parasite *Cysticercus Bovis*. These carcasses principally from Fareham Abattoir were sent to Southampton cold stores for the approved treatment.

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption. Details of the kinds of animals slaughtered and the percentage affected by disease follows this summary in tabulated form.

Beef:	14 Carcasses	16 hearts
	3 quarters	14 tails
	69 lungs	29 mesenteries
	26 tripes	28 heads and tongues
	1 kidney	14 skirts
	333 livers	14 spleens
	153 part livers	
Pork:	10 livers	4 plucks
	79 lungs	
Mutton	4 carcasses	257 plucks
and	2 quarters	259 lungs
Lamb	100 livers	10 hearts
Veal:	11 carcasses	21 plucks

	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in the slaughterhouse	3	7	10
Weight of offal condemned in the slaughterhouse	3	13	60
Unsound meat condemned in butchers' shops and meat depots, included imported meat	4	5	61
Total	11	6	19

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

				Cattle ex- cluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lamb	Pigs	Horses
Number killed				286	989	2032	3136	459	—
Number inspected				286	989	2032	3136	459	—
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	Whole carcasses condemned			4	10	8	4	—	—
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			70	405	10	624	92	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci				25.87%	42.06%	.88%	20.02%	20.04%	—
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned			—	—	3	—	—	—
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			3	21	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis				1.05%	2.13%	.15%	—	.22%	—
Cysticerci	Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned			1	1	—	—	—	—
	Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration			1	1	—	—	—	—
	Generalised and totally condemned			—	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933--1954

During the year five slaughtermen's licences were granted by the Council.

MEAT MANUFACTURING AND PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

Forty-one new registrations were granted by the Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931. These registrations were principally in respect of grocers shops where the cooking of ham was carried out.

At the end of the year the number of premises registered was :-

7 Wholesale meat manufacturers.

51 Retail butchers and sausage manufacturers.

55 Miscellaneous premises, (bacon smoking, cooking of ham, manufacturing of meat pies, etc.)

UNSOOUND FOOD

In connection with the inspection of food 2,981 visits were made to shops, warehouses, stores and markets.

The following articles of food found to be unfit for human consumption were voluntarily surrendered and disposed of at the Corporation Destructor:—

	Quantity or Weight			
		tons	cwts.	lbs.
Bacon, ham, sausages etc.			15	35
Butter				31
Cake and cake mixture				30
Cheese			1	47
Fish wet		3	4	53
Fish cured			16	98
Fish canned	784 tins			
Flour				18
Fruit canned	4592 tins			
Fruit dried			12	13
Fruit fresh		68	4	80
Jam canned	207 tins			
Jam, bottled	204 jars			
Jellies	16 pkts.			
Meat, canned	4,507 tins			
Milk and cream canned	1,266 tins			
Nuts		1	19	11
Pickles & sauces, salad cream	988 bots.			
Poultry and Rabbits			7	104
Rice canned	110 tins			
Shellfish			7	80
Soup canned	1,826 tins			
Spaghetti, canned	133 tins			
Vegetables canned	6,029 tins			
Vegetables, fresh		45	6	46
	Total Weight	133	18	95

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption :—

145 tons 5 cwts. 2 lbs.

Three Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty Two Certificates were issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Eighty-two complaints regarding unsatisfactory food, foreign objects in food or dirty milk bottles were received. All the complaints were carefully investigated and where necessary the vendors or manufacturers concerned were visited or communicated with. In no instance was formal proceedings considered necessary.

MILK SUPPLY

During the year one of the four pasteurising plants in the Borough closed. The proprietors of the remaining plants supply nearly all the processed milk sold in the Borough.

There was again an increase in the number of shops selling bottled milk and three automatic milk vending machines were established outside various premises in the Borough. These machines are refrigerated and one of them retails milk in sealed cartons. The other two machines which were removed before the end of the year dispensed milk shakes in open cardboard cups, the milk being drawn from a churn inside the machine.

The following table shows the number of distributors and dairies on the register at the end of the year and the number of licences granted during the year :—

Distributors, including 13 persons who deal only in cream in cartons	.....	22
Dairies	.....	4
Pasteurisers Licences	.....	4
Premises licenced for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	47
Premises licenced for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	.....	67
Premises licensed for the sale of Sterilised Milk	.....	48
Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	4
Supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised Milk	.....	4
Supplementary licences to deal in Sterilised Milk	.....	1

Visits to dairies totalled 175, these visits include the checking of plant and equipment.

During the year 69 rinses were taken from washed milk churns at dairies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Eleven of the rinses were classed as fairly satisfactory and nine rinses as unsatisfactory.

These unsatisfactory rinses were from one dairy with a large steam churn washing plant. Adjustments to the plant and additives to the rinsing water effected some improvement but the results were not entirely satisfactory and further efforts are being made to turn out churns which will give consistant satisfactory rinse examinations.

Twenty-one washed bottles from dairies were submitted for similar examination. One bottle was classed as fairly satisfactory and one as unsatisfactory ; both bottles were taken together. The dairy concerned was revisited and subsequent bottles taken for examination were classed as satisfactory.

Two hundred and thirty-five samples of milk including samples of Channel Islands milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination. Details of these samples are given in the section dealing with sampling.

The following 133 samples of designated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination :—

Tuberculin Tested, Farm Bottled	.....	12
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised	.....	30
Pasteurised	.....	88
Sterilised	.....	3

All these samples complied with the prescribed conditions.

ICE CREAM

During the year 50 new registrations as vendors of ice cream were granted by the Council under Sections 16 and 18 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Section 127 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1927. In addition 47 applications were approved in respect of changes of occupiers. The state of the register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Manufacturers	6
Vendors	647
Wholesale Storage	2

Thirty-six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination with the following results :—

Provisional Grade 1 — 31		
„	„	2 — 1
„	„	3 — 3
„	„	4 — 1

The samples classified as Grades 2 to 4 were from local manufacturers. Investigations were made in connection with these samples and subsequent samples taken were classified as Provisional Grade 1.

Thirty samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination. All complied with the prescribed standard.

Regular visits were made to the premises of the ice cream manufacturers also to the shops of many kinds where wrapped ice cream was sold. There was an increase in the number of ice cream vans trading from premises within the Borough and from outside districts. Many of these vans now reach a high standard and are obtained from specialist manufacturers.

SAMPLING—FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 628 samples were taken for analysis, of these 487 being formal samples. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise.

A summary of unsatisfactory samples also follows :—

Article	For- mal	Infor- mal	* N.S.	Article	For- mal	Infor- mal	* N.S.
Almonds	6			Ice lollies	6	1	
Aspirin		6		Icing mixture		1	
Baking powder	6	4		Iodine		6	
Beef suet	3	3		Iodised salt		2	
Bronchial mixture		1		Iron pills		6	
Butter	9			Jam	5		
Butter confectionery	12			Jelly		3	
Cake decorations		6		Lard	9		
Cake mixture	6			Lemonade powder	6		
Calamine Lotion		6		Malt vinegar	10		
Calcium lactate tablets		3		Margarine	10		
Camphorated oil	1	9	2	Marzipan	5		
Canned peas		6		Marmalade	1		
Cheese spread	5			Milk	166		2
Chewing gum	6			Milk, Channel Island	68		20
Coffee	1			Milk, skimmed	1		
Coffee & chicory	6			Milk shake	1	1	2
Coffee & chicory essence	2			Mince meat	5		
Confectionery	6			Minced turkey paste	1		
Cooking fat	3			Mixed spice	2		
Cough syrup		2		Peanut butter		1	
Cough mixture	6			Pork pies	6		2
Cream	6			Potatoes		6	
Cream of tartar		3		Raising powder		2	
Cut mixed peel	1			Rosehip syrup		2	
Curry powder	2			Salad cream	5		
Dried herbs	12		1	Sauce		8	
Eastons syrup		2		Seidlitz powder		6	
Eastons tablets		1		Scotch whisky	7		
Evaporated milk	4			Sulphur ointment		3	
Fish cakes	9			Tartaric acid		3	
Flavourings	6			Tea	6		
Flour		9		Teething powder	6		
Flour confectionery	6			Tomato ketchup	3		
Fruit juices	9			Vegetable laxative		6	
Gelatine	4			Vitamin capsules		2	
Ginger	2			Yeast extract	3		
Halibut capsules		4		Zinc and castor oil			
Ice cream	16	14	4	ointment		3	

*NOTE : N.S. — Not satisfactory.

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples

No. of Sample in Register	Formal or Informal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
247	I	Camphorated Oil	10% excess camphor. Formal sample taken — No. 293.
293	F	„	2.0% excess camphor. The manufacturer, who was communicated with, admitted the error, and corrected the mistake.
595	I	Ice Cream	Did not comply with new labelling requirements. The samples were taken three days after the new requirements came into operation.
597	I	„	Further consignments received at the retailer's premises were satisfactory.
598	I	„	
599	I	„	
560	I	Dried Herbs	Excess of ash insoluble in acid. The manufacturer was communicated with. Stock withdrawn from sale.
17	F	Milk (Churn)	3.3% deficient in fat. This sample was one of nine from a consignment of nine churns of milk from a producer to a dairyman. The average fat content of the whole consignment was satisfactory. The Producer was communicated with.
77	I	Milk Shake	Made with skimmed milk, taken from a vending machine. Formal sample taken — No. 134.
134	F	„	Made with skimmed milk. Milk fat only .02%. Taken from a vending machine. A label on the machine stated that the machine sold Homogenised Milk, plain or flavoured. Proceedings were taken and a fine of £10 was imposed.
87	F	Milk (bottle)	5% deficient in fat. The dairy manager who was communicated with attributed this deficiency to a faulty agitator in a storage tank. Further samples were satisfactory.

No. of sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
181	F	Milk, Channel Islands	20% deficient in fat. 25% deficient in fat. 5% deficient in fat. Samples 181, 184, 185 were from a consignment of 7 churns of farm milk. "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken and the morning milk found to be under 4% fat. The Producer decided to send all future consignments as ordinary milk and not as Channel Islands. This was reported to the Health Committee and no further action taken.
184	F	ditto	
185	F	ditto	
		(churns)	
238	F	Milk, Channel Islands (Bottle)	5% deficient in fat. Taken at a dairy. Samples were then taken from incoming farm milk and four supplies showed irregularities as follows :— 5% deficient in fat. 8.7% deficient in fat. Samples 257 and 258 were from a consignment of 4 churns of farm milk. The average fat content was satisfactory. Advisory visit.
257	F	Milk, Channel Islands	
258	F	ditto (churns)	
261	F	Milk, Channel Islands	10% deficient in fat. 2.5% deficient in fat. Samples 261, 262 were from a consignment of 4 churns of farm milk. The average fat content was satisfactory. Advisory visit.
262	F	ditto	
265	F	Milk, Channel Islands	5% deficient in fat. 6.2% deficient in fat. Samples 265 and 268 were from a consignment of 5 churns of farm milk. The average fat content was satisfactory. Advisory visit.
268	F	ditto (churns)	

No. of Sample in Register	Formal or Informal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
271 273 274 276	F F F F	Milk, Channel Islands ditto ditto ditto (churns)	15% deficient in fat. 2% deficient in fat. 10% deficient in fat. 10% deficient in fat. Samples 271, 273, 274, 276 were from a consignment of 7 churns of farm milk. The average fat content was satisfactory. Advisory visit.
289	F	Milk, Channel Islands (bottle)	5% deficient in fat. Taken at same dairy as sample No. 238 after advisory visits. Further samples taken from other suppliers two of which showed irregularities. Samples taken after further advisory visits were satisfactory.
291 292	F F	Milk, Channel Islands ditto (bottles)	3.3% deficient in fat. 3.3% deficient in fat. Taken at a dairy. Advisory visits. Further samples taken and found to be satisfactory.
335	F	Milk, Channel Islands (Churn)	5% deficient in fat. This sample was from a consignment of 4 churns of farm milk. The average fat content was satisfactory. Advisory visit.
338 339	F F	Milk, Channel Islands ditto (churns)	5% deficient in fat. 10% deficient in fat. Samples 338, 339 were from a consignment of 4 churns of farm milk. The average fat content was satisfactory. Advisory Visits.
332	F	Pork Pie	Mouldy. No action taken due to length of time before delivery to Analyst.
333	F	Pork Pie	Extraneous matter in jelly. The bakery where the pie was made was visited and advice given to the manufacturer.

The following samples were submitted to the Analyst or to the Public Health Laboratory for the information of the Food Inspectors :

Chemical examination :—

1 bacon	2 bread
1 ice cream	1 meat pie
2 nuts	

Bacteriological examination :—

2 cake	1 chicken
5 cream	1 luncheon meat
1 minced meat	

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

In connection with informal notices served on the occupiers of various butchers, fishmongers and ice cream premises, the following work was carried out :—

Hand washing notices provided	.....	.....	.....	7
Wash hand basins provided	.....	.....	.....	23
Sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	10
Constant supplies of hot water provided	.....	.....	.....	41
Soap, towel and nail brush provided	.....	.....	.....	17
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear, not worn during working hours	.....	.....	.....	5
Shop counter screens provided	.....	.....	.....	2
Floor, walls and ceilings repaired	.....	.....	.....	6
Walls and ceilings redecorated	.....	.....	.....	32
Accumulations removed	.....	.....	.....	7
Counter, bench or shelf surfaces rendered impervious	.....	.....	.....	13
Water closet compartments cleansed	.....	.....	.....	4
Water closet fittings repaired	.....	.....	.....	5
Bins provided	.....	.....	.....	8
First Aid materials provided	.....	.....	.....	3
Yard paving repaired	.....	.....	.....	2
Artificial lighting provided	.....	.....	.....	4

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 to 1948

A man was interviewed in connection with the Order made under these Regulations. This man admitted that he gathered and distributed shellfish from within the prescribed area. The man pleaded ignorance of the Order. A warning was given.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS

A contravention of the Acts was noted at Kingsland Square Market where French potatoes were being sold as Jersey potatoes. The stallholder was communicated with and a warning given.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Twelve formal samples of fertilisers and eight formal samples of animal and poultry feeding stuffs were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. The following contraventions or omissions were found :—

Bone Meal	Failure to give full statutory statement	Warning given Statement amended
Bone Meal	The phosphoric acid content was less than 20% and the Bone Meal should therefore have been marked as Bone Meal Grade II.	Warning given Statement amended
Bone Meal	As above—also deficient in the declared amount of phosphoric acid.	Manufacturer and Inspector of the district where the bone meal was manufactured were communicated with. Steps taken by supplier to avoid repetition of offence.
Bone Meal Grade II	Phosphoric Acid in excess of the amount declared	Inspector of the district where the bone meal was manufactured was notified. Statement amended.
Pig Diet Meal	Albuminoids in excess of the amount declared	Manufacturer and Inspector of the district where manufactured were communicated with. Proportions of ingredients corrected.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Number of visits during the year:—

Factories (Power)	.....	.....	.....	570
Factories (Non-Power)	.....	.....	.....	157
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	385

BAKEHOUSES

No. on register at end of year 29

This is a decrease of one on the figure for the previous year and results from the closure of one bakehouse.

Generally speaking the standard of these premises has been satisfactory. There have been further signs during the year of the decrease in the numbers of small bakehouses.

Visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations and Factories Act have totalled 173.

HOMEWORK-FACTORIES ACT, 1937, SECTION 110

The Factories Act, 1937, requires that the occupier of every factory shall keep in the prescribed form, lists showing the names and addresses of all Outworkers employed by him, and shall send to the District Council copies of these lists during the month of February and the month of August in each year. A total of 18 visits have been made to the homes of persons notified as being employed. No cases were found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

Lists were received from the following local authorities:—

City of Winchester
 Corporation of Greenock, North Britain
 Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury
 City of Bradford

The following table shows the number of lists received in February and August, and the number of Outworkers notified in each case.

MONTH	No. of Lists sent in by			No. of Outworkers notified			No. of Outworkers notified to other Local Authorities
	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	
February	15	4	19	52	5	57	16
August	14	2	16	49	3	52	20

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
 FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. (INSPECTIONS) FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS
 TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY
 PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	76	157	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authori- ty	782	570	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	858	727	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH (DEFECTS) WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	6	4	—	4	—
(b) Unsutatlle or defiecaive	20	19	—	4	—
(c) not seprate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act. (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	31	28	—	9	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel: Making etc.,	49	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	49	—	—	—	—	—

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

At the end of the year there were 15 premises on the register, with no deletion from and no additions to the register during the year. There are no licensed premises in the Borough.

Forty-two visits have been made under the Act not counting those made for the purpose of taking samples. Seven samples were taken. These comprised three of rag flock, two of woollen mixture felt, one of rag flock layered, and one of cotton felt. All the samples were submitted to an approved analyst.

The first of the samples taken was a follow-up of an unsatisfactory sample taken in the latter part of 1958. It consisted of rag flock layered which had been invoiced as 'black felt'. The approved analyst found a slight excess in soluble impurities and very considerable excess in CO₂ content. On the receipt of the analyst's report, enquiries were instituted and these proved to be lengthy and complicated.

The sample was taken from a self-employed upholsterer in a small business. It was known at the time that the sample was taken that the material had been in his possession for just over one year, but in view of the fact that the sample was taken from an unopened bale and the circumstances in which it had been stored were not likely to have contributed to the excessive CO₂ contamination, it was thought worth while to endeavour to trace the source of supply. Enquiries disclosed that it was supplied to the upholsterer by a firm of distributors at Worthing who were in turn supplied by a London firm who, while not themselves manufacturing flock, processed it into layered flock.

Enquiries were thereupon addressed to the London firm and to the Health Authority concerned and it was found that at what would probably be the material time, they were receiving supplies of flock from three different sources, namely in Essex, London and Yorkshire.

The situation had now become so complicated that it was realized that further efforts were unlikely to reveal the true source of the trouble. Notwithstanding this, however, enquiries were addressed to all the three manufacturing firms as well as to the Health Authorities of the areas in which their factories are situated. This, not surprisingly, proved of little use.

The user of the material was advised to avoid keeping stock on his premises for lengthy periods and no action was taken regarding the unsatisfactory sample.

The other six samples taken proved to satisfy the Regulations.

FOOD PREMISES—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

It was found possible to increase the intensive work under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, principally because of some improvement in the staff situation. Considerable attention has been devoted to inspections of smaller premises coming within the Regulations, such as the general shop, multiple firm branch shops, family businesses, etc. Time has also had to be spent in follow-up visits.

It is the practice that when infringements of the Regulations are found on inspection, an informal intimation is sent to the occupier in which the infringements are specified together with details of the work necessary to rectify them. This procedure has been found in practice to be convenient and helpful, in that it contributes to enlisting the goodwill of the occupiers concerned. The number of such informal intimations sent during the year was 204.

The number of visits made under the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations were as follows :—

Restaurants	528
Bakehouses	173
Other premises under under the Act	1580

At the end of the year there were 163 restaurants in the area and 49 fried fish shops.

Interest in the educational aspect of food hygiene has been maintained. A number of talks and addresses on the subject have been given by officers of the department to food handling staffs and to members of local bodies.

The following table shows work completed, largely as a result of informal notifications sent, but also by verbal notice:—
WORK COMPLETED — FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

	Restaurants	Other Food Premises
Premises cleansed and redecorated	25	88
Floors repaired or relaid	10	15
Walls repaired	2	32
Ceilings repaired	—	11
Doors repaired or renewed	—	6
Windows repaired or reglazed	1	5
Stair treads repaired	2	6
Roofs repaired	—	7
New sinks fitted	11	32
Splashbacks to sinks repaired or renewed	1	2
New draining boards fitted	4	5
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	3	4
Wash hand basins fitted	1	38
Hot Water supplies provided	11	97
Nail brushes provided at wash basins	1	10
Towel Rails provided	—	1
Lighting improved	9	12
Ventilation improved	9	10
Heating provided to premises	—	1
Preparation tables repaired, renewed or suitably covered	34	43
Storage shelving fitted	—	7
Cutting blocks renewed	—	2
Counter protection provided	1	7
Cloak room accommodation provided	1	11
First aid equipment provided	6	24
Fuel storage provided	—	1
Refrigerators repaired	—	1
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	—	5
New dustbins provided	1	11
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	—	3
Drains cleared or repaired	2	8
Manhole covers renewed	—	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed	3	11
Notices re washing hands affixed	2	48
W.C.'s cleansed and redecorated	2	14
W.C. pans cleansed or renewed	1	9
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	2	4
W.C. doors repaired or renewed	1	—
W.C. ceilings repaired	—	1
W.C. cisterns repaired	—	2
W.C.'s suitably lighted	1	29
Sanitary accommodation suitably screened	—	1
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	—	1
Independent ventilated space provided to W.C.'s	3	5

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In the course of the year 610 visits were made under the Act. It has been necessary to give warnings of 129 infringements. Most of the infringements noted concerned the employment of assistants and the exhibition of statutory forms and notices. Four complaints have been investigated regarding alleged excessive hours for young persons under the Act but on investigation none of these were found to be substantiated.

No written notices have been served under the Act and no prosecutions undertaken.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of the Department are concerned with supervision of the sale of scheduled poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. Particular attention is paid to the sale of listed household disinfectants which fall within the statutory definition of poisons in grocers or general shops. Supervision is also exercised in the case of seedsmen and hardware merchants who sell arsenical, mercurial or nicotine poisons contained in weed killers or agricultural or horticultural insecticides.

The number of inspections under the Act totalled 208. The number of applications for licenses under part 2 of the Act dealt with during the year and approved by the Council was 27. The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 217.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Complaints of alleged nuisances from smoke have necessitated 490 visits. All these complaints have been dealt with as smoke nuisances under the provisions of the Public Health Act. There have been no instances of infringements of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act although observations have been maintained in one or two cases for the purpose of discovering whether there was any infringement of the Permitted Periods Regulations. All the nuisances under notice have been dealt with by informal action and no written notices have been found to be necessary.

Forty-six miscellaneous visits have been made under the Clean Air Act for various purposes, including discussions as to the height of proposed new chimneys, advising on installation or changes in fuel burning equipment etc.

In the course of the year 25 plans which included the building of chimneys have been examined under Section 10 of the Clean Air Act. Seventeen have been approved without modification and eight approved subject to extending the height of the proposed chimney. No plans for new chimneys have been refused.

Notification of the installation of furnaces under Section 3(iii) of the Clean Air Act have totalled 30. There is reason to believe that provisions of this sub-section are not being effectively observed and steps are being taken to secure fuller observance of it.

There has been one instance during the year of an application under Section 3 (2) of the Clean Air Act for prior approval to the installation of a new furnace. This was duly submitted to the Council and approved.

HAIRDRESSERS PREMISES

The Corporation Act, 1937, requires the occupiers of hairdressers premises to effect registration with the Council. Byelaws have been made under the Act and penalties are provided for failure to register. The general standard of hairdressing establishments is satisfactory. A total of 37 visits have been made, generally in conjunction with visits under the Shops Act. The number of premises on the Register at the end of the year was 195,

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OPERATED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

Each week consultants hold five gynaecological, ante-natal and post-natal clinics in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and one at Sydney House Clinic. In addition, women assistant medical officers conduct one ante-natal clinic each week in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and at Bitterne Park, Oatlands House, Swaythling and Sydney House Clinics. A weekly gynaecological clinic, conducted by a woman assistant medical officer is also held at Bitterne Park Clinic.

The following is a summary of attendances:—

		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Gynaecological:—					
King's Park Road	.....	470	1,127	1,597	
Sydney House	.....	61	60	121	
Bitterne Park	.....	25	32	57	
				—	1,775
Ante-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	1,635	9,536	11,171	
Sydney House	.....	422	2,574	2,996	
Oatlands House	.....	26	255	281	
Swaythling	.....	5	25	30	
Bitterne Park	.....	15	117	132	
				—	14,610
Post-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	916	13	929	
Sydney House	.....	270	12	282	
*Oatlands House	.....	2	—	2	
*Swaythling	.....	—	—	—
*Bitterne Park	.....	8	11	19	
				—	1,232

(* examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic)

Classes in relaxation and mothercraft are now held in all clinics. They include instruction in gas and air and trilene analgesia, also general care of mother before and after birth, and care of the young baby.

Twelve classes are given in all, together with an evening meeting for fathers. These meetings are well attended. They take the form of a discussion, and have proved very successful.

Sterilised maternity outfits are supplied, free of charge, to all patients having their confinements at home. These outfits are issued at the clinics on the production of a note, signed by the midwife booked to attend the case.

CHILD WELFARE

At the beginning of the year, there were nine child welfare centres in operation, the centre at St. Peter's Church Hall, Maybush, having closed at the end of 1958. A centre was established at Hazeleigh Avenue in January, and the one at Sholing Church Institute closed in the same month. These centres cover all the residential areas of the town and are attended by assistant medical officers of health, assisted by health visitors and clinic assistants.

Facilities are available for periodic weighing, medical examination, sunlight treatment, smallpox vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria, whilst immunisation against whooping cough is arranged upon parental request. Children requiring examination by consultants are referred to the appropriate local authority clinic or to hospital.

Attendances at welfare centres:—

	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	4,961	5,400	10,361
Sydney House	3,331	3,569	6,900
Oatlands House	4,029	4,150	8,179
Swaythling	3,614	3,834	7,448
Bitterne Park	2,650	2,758	5,408
Sholing	14	17	31
Surrey House	2,396	2,549	4,945
Hazeleigh Avenue	1,848	1,942	3,790
Thornhill	898	916	1,814
Millbrook	3,252	3,375	6,627
	<hr/> 26,993	<hr/> 28,510	<hr/> 55,503

	<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road	5,399	1,976
Sydney House	3,454	866
Oatlands House	4,149	1,737
Swaythling	3,834	1,170
Bitterne Park	2,757	1,059
Sholing	17	—
Surrey House	2,531	499
Hazeleigh Avenue	1,942	527
Thornhill	915	135
Millbrook	3,353	1,126
	<hr/> 28,351	<hr/> 9,095

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

All infants weighing up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied, where necessary, by the department, including a cot and hot water bottles, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, or when the clinical condition indicates it, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot with the necessary equipment, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year:—

	Born at home						Grand Total
	Transferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely at home					
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	4	1	—	—	—	1	5
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	4	1	—	—	8	9	13
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	3	—	—	—	11	11	14
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs .8ozs.	9	—	—	—	45	45	54
TOTAL	20	2	—	—	64	66	86
		Born in private Nursing Homes					
		Nursed entirely in Homes					
	3lbs. 4ozs. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	—	—	—	2	2	2
	Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	1	—	5	6	6
	Over 4lbs.15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	1	—	—	8	8	9
TOTAL	1	—	1	—	15	16	17
		Born in Hospitals					
3lbs. 4ozs. or less		10	3	1	4	18	18
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.		2	1	—	16	19	19
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.		—	—	—	20	20	20
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.		—	1	—	45	46	46
TOTAL		12	5	1	85	103	103

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement
Number of cases notified during the year	2	—	—	—	1	111
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	2	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	2
(b) Vision was impaired	—
(c) Vision was lost	—
(d) The patient died	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	—
TOTAL	2

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILKS, ETC.

At the commencement of the year, there were throughout the town, thirty centres for the distribution of the national welfare foods. This number included twenty voluntary centres in shops. During the course of the year, one local authority centre was closed.

The following table provides a comparison between the total issues of national welfare foods for the years 1958 and 1959:—

	1958	1959
National Dried Milk	75,659 tins	67,661 tins
Cod Liver Oil	11,307 bottles	10,936 bottles
Vitamin A & D Tablets	10,939 packets	11,421 packets
Orange Juice	101,800 bottles	99,524 bottles

In addition to these national welfare foods, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at all the welfare centres at cost price plus ten per cent.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Northlands Day Nursery has been open throughout the year, for the care of children under school age, whose mothers are in employment. Accommodation is available at this nursery for 20 children.

The total attendances for the year was 4,795, compared with 4,231 for 1958.

The charge made for attendance at the nursery is assessed according to the parents' income, less an allowance for rent and rates, on a graduated scale ranging from 9s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per day in respect of the first child, with the addition of 2s. 1d. per day in respect of each subsequent child.

Cases coming within the following categories are given priority admission to the nursery :—

(a) mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children, (b) husband ill or disabled, (c) mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home, (d) children deserted by their mother, (e) mother deceased, (f) the existence of housing difficulties, where such difficulties are detrimental to the child.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has expired.

The routine medical inspection of the children attending the nursery was carried out three times during the year by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention were referred to the specialist clinics, or their own doctors.

Stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and in many cases where the child has not been immunised prior to admission, the parents consent to it being carried out soon after admission.

DENTAL CARE

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER ON THE
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

For many years, and particularly during the last five years, attention has been drawn to the impossibility of finding dental surgeons willing to operate this service and at the same time accept the remuneration and conditions of service. This difficulty continues to hamper the service and shows no signs of improvement within the foreseeable future. From correspondence received, one gains the impression that there are still a few qualified persons who might wish to make a career in local authority service, but who cannot agree to accept the conditions of service which are an integral part of such service, and so the position of stalemate persists.

Another and perhaps equally difficult problem has also recently arisen in Southampton. Dental Attendants, or suitable young ladies for this work cannot be recruited or retained. With one exception the whole staff of six dental attendants has changed during the year. No sooner does one arrive to be trained in the work, than another one leaves to take up a more acceptable appointment elsewhere.

Under these circumstances it is perhaps fortunate that we can report that two clinics, Cardigan Road and Winchester Road, have remained open full-time throughout the year. These two clinics are primarily engaged in the School Dental Service, but are available for expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children below school age at all times. The clinic at Sydney House was closed following the resignation of the dental officer late in the year 1958, and has remained closed since that time, but we can now say that this clinic will be re-opened in January, 1960, and it is hoped to arrange a full-time service. This will be most welcome news for all concerned and especially the comparatively large number of mothers with young children who live in the widespread residential area, where this clinic is situated.

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

At the commencement of the year, the Municipal Midwifery Service was staffed by a Supervisor of Midwives and nineteen midwives. During the year three midwives resigned, and five full-time and one part-time midwives were appointed.

The municipal midwives hold their own ante-natal clinics at the health clinics, where they undertake to examine and give advice to their cases. In certain cases, they also attend with their own patients at ante-natal clinics held in the general practitioners' surgeries.

Provision is made each year for at least two midwives to attend post-graduate courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and two midwives attended these courses during the year. Twelve of the midwives act as midwifery teachers, and during the past year twenty-three pupils were received for a three months district training, from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital. Of these pupils, all except two were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

Many of the midwives attend lectures by the consultants and paediatricians, arranged by the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives, and they find these of great value in their work.

As a routine measure, when booking cases the midwives advise expectant mothers to consult the private practitioner. The necessary arrangements have been made, to enable midwives to call for medical aid when this is needed.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected.

Gas and air and trilene analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife, the patient's acceptance being first obtained, and a medical examination being arranged in all cases. The responsibility for the collection and return of the gas and air apparatus from and to the midwife's residence, is required to be undertaken by the patient. In the case of a night emergency, the midwife conveys the apparatus by taxi. In a case of emergency during the day, when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus the midwife can obtain the services of a van, by telephoning the West Quay Ambulance Depot. All the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

Each of the midwives is in possession of apparatus for the resuscitation of the new-born.

The municipal midwives give mothercraft instruction to all their patients at their ante-natal clinics. This includes the preparation for labour, relaxation, diet, baby bathing and gas and air analgesia.

In the case of midwives not in receipt of car allowances arrangements are still in operation, whereby taxis are supplied by a local hire-service firm as a priority, to convey the municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is particularly helpful to the midwife when, as in many cases, the heavy gas and air apparatus has to be conveyed to the patient's home.

During the year 61 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with the midwifery work during the year, were as follows :—

Notifications :—

Intention to practise	61
Sending for medical aid	70
Deaths or stillbirths	16
Artificial feeding	987
Contact with infectious disease	7
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	112
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Laying out dead bodies	3

Visits:

By inspector of midwives—

Routine inspection of midwives	34
Routine inspection of maternity homes	7
Special visits of enquiry	15

The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid:—

Ante-natal—				<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Referred to private practitioners	.....			70	
Albuminaria	.....	.....	.....	1	
Miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	—
Ante-partum haemorrhage	.....			4	
Unsatisfactory general condition	.....			1	
Presentation	.....	.....	.....	2	
Varicose veins	.....	.....	.....	—
Vaginal discharge	.....	.....	.....	—
Toxaemia	.....	.....	.....	2	
Labour—					
Premature labour	.....	.....	.....	3	
Post-partum haemorrhage	.....	.....		6	
Ruptured Perineum	.....	.....	.....	19	
Retained Placenta	.....	.....	.....	6	
Breech and footling	.....	.....	.....	—
Prolonged labour	.....	.....	.....	—
Feebleness and prematurity	.....	.....			3
Stillbirth	.....	.....	.....		1
Cord presentation	.....	.....	.....		1
Foetal distress	.....	.....	.....		1
Puerperium—					
Rise in temperature	.....	.....	.....	7	
Eyes	.....	.....	.....		5
Death of baby	.....	.....	.....		—
Post-natal—					
Unsatisfactory general condition	.....			1	7

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery		
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	3	5	97	1,509	1,614	—
2. Midwives employed by Volun- tary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee	—	—	—	—	—	1,892
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	—	—	4	3	7	478
TOTALS	3	5	101	1,512	1,621	2,370

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives:—

Cases attended—

Maternity	100	} 1,648
Midwifery	1,514	
Miscarriages	34	

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid:—

Ante-natal	10	} 70
Delivery	41	
Post-natal and infants	19	
Deaths	6	
Stillbirths	10	
Laying out a dead body	3	
Contact with infectious disease	7	
Artificial feeding	226	

Number of cases of:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	1
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	10
Neo-natal deaths	.....	.....	.....	6

Number of patients removed to hospital 92

The present establishment of midwives is insufficient to institute a system of night relief duty but it is hoped to introduce such a system at a future date.

NURSING HOMES.

Periodic inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations:—

		<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for: Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
	Registrations withdrawn during the year	—	—	—	—
	Homes registered at end of year	11	29	94	123
(2)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	.....	.....	.....	—
	Number of appeals against such orders	.....	.....	.....	—
	Number of cases in which such orders have been :				
	(a) Confirmed on appeal	.....	.....	.....	—
	(b) Disallowed	.....	.....	.....	—
(3)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	.....	.....	.....	—
	Number of cases for exemption :				
	(a) Granted	.....	.....	.....	—
	(b) Withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	—
	(c) Refused	.....	.....	.....	—
(4)	Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives	.....	.....	.....	7
	Number of inspections by Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	.....	9

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor, twenty-two health visitors and two tuberculosis health visitors, the establishment being one Superintendent and thirty health visitors. With the exception of the tuberculosis health visitors, who cover the whole of the Borough, an area of the Borough is allocated to each health visitor, who as school nurse also works in the schools within her area. In addition to the visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the health visitors make visits in connection with the ophthalmia neonatorum regulations, and tuberculosis regulations, infectious disease, the School Health Service, and aged persons. Concentrated visiting to problem families with children under 5 years is also carried out by health visitors.

Home visits are made at the request of general medical practitioners, and upon the receipt of discharge notifications from the local

hospitals in respect of child patients. Follow-up work is undertaken in connection with the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of the Sick Scheme, and also in connection with the fostering and adoption of children.

An approved training course for student health visitors is held at the Southampton University. During the past year three students were sponsored.

As well as the approved training course for student health visitors, the experimental course is now in its third year. Student health visitors from both these courses received practical instruction in health visiting in this area.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year:—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers	356	202	558
Children under 1 year of age	3,673	9,488	13,161
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age.....	707	16,325	17,032
Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations	1	—	1
Tuberculosis regulations	165	2,714	2,879
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	138	—	138
School Clinic cases, following up	417	288	705
Other visits	2,528	10,895	13,423
	<hr/> 7,985	<hr/> 39,912	<hr/> 47,897

HOME NURSING (Section 25)

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and twenty-four full-time and five part-time district nurses, the establishment being thirty full-time nurses.

In addition, two state enrolled assistant nurses are employed on a part-time basis, for duty mainly in connection with the care of the elderly.

The service operates from premises in Archer's Road.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES:

Influenzal Pneumonia	.....	.....	5
Broncho Pneumonia	.....	.....	36
Lobar Pneumonia	.....	.....	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	56
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	5
Medical (chronic 197)	.....	.....	1,890
Surgical (chronic 20)	.....	.....	346

Midwifery:

Miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	4
Threatened miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	2
Maternity	.....	.....	.....	17
Complications of Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	10
Complications of Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	6
Mastitis	.....	.....	.....	11
Breast Abscess (requiring incision)	.....	.....	.....	11
Puerp. Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	3
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	10
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	2
Gynaecological	.....	.....	.....	55

2,486

AGE GROUPS

0-4	5-14	15-64	65 <i>and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
105	58	994	1,329	2,486

SOURCE OF REFERENCE OF NEW CASES

General Practitioners	.....	.....	.....	1,945
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	408
Personal Applications	.....	.....	.....	107
Welfare Section	.....	.....	.....	14
Clinic	.....	.....	.....	3
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	.....	2
Supervisor of Midwives	.....	.....	.....	6
National Assistance Board	.....	.....	.....	1

2,486

Total number of New Cases 1959	.....	2,486
Brought forward from 1958	.....	768

3,254

Total Cases for 1958—	3,514	Total Cases for 1959—	3,254
		Decrease—	260
Total Visits for 1958—	108,746	Total Visits for 1959—	103,143
		Decrease—	5,603

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Advice concerning vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is given by the health visitors and the medical officers at the child welfare and school clinics. Publicity drives are organised to coincide with the national publicity.

Special weight cards are now provided for all parents giving advice regarding times when vaccination and immunisation should be carried out. Immunisation against whooping cough is given upon request being made by the parents.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

In view of the national fall in the vaccination rate a special letter is sent to all parents when their children reach the age of 6 months advising vaccination, which can be undertaken at the clinic or by their own doctor. 99 medical practitioners are now participating in the local health authority's arrangements. During the year a total of 2,511 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	1257	196	219	97	282	2051
Number re-vaccinated	—	3	10	48	399	460

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

As in previous years all parents were encouraged to accept diphtheria immunisation for their children. Propaganda consists of : (1) sending of birthday cards and consent cards to all children attaining the age of one year ; (2) letter and consent form to all parents of children entering infants' schools and (3) posters displayed at all clinics. School medical officers and health visitors also continue to stress the importance of immunisation and advise parents to take advantage of the facilities that are available.

The number of children immunised during the year was 3,706 which shows a slight increase over the number immunised in 1958. Of this number 1,708 were dealt with at the clinic, the remainder being treated by the general practitioners.

TABLE 'A'

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year:—

(i)	New Cases	955
	Protective inoculations:—	
	First injection	955
	Second injection	860
	Re-inforcing injection	848
		<hr/> 2,663 <hr/>
(ii)	Immunisation at Clinics:—	
	Number of clinics held	422 (403)
	Total number of attendances	2,663 (2,598)
	Number of children who have completed course	860 (906)
	Number of re-inforcing courses	848 (695)
	Immunisation by Private Doctors:—	
	Number of children who have completed course	1,667 (1,612)
	Number of re-enforcing courses	331 (363)
		<hr/> 2,527 1,179 <hr/> (2,518) (1,058)

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1958)

TABLE 'B'

(Ministry of Health Annual Return for the year ended 31st December, 1959)

MMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1959 :—

Age at 31.12.59 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year	Under 1 1959	1—4 1955-1958	5—9 1958-1954	10—14 1945-1949	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) 1955—1959	316	7,080	8,295	2,007	17,698
1945—1954	—	—	4,224	12,387	16,611
Estimated mid-year child population	3520	12,980	32,900		49,400

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis vaccination arrangements which first became available to a limited number of children in 1956 continued throughout the year. In September, 1958 the age groups were extended to offer vaccination to persons up to the age of 25 years, and it is hoped that early in 1960 this treatment will be offered to persons up to the age of 40 years. At the beginning of 1959 open sessions during the evenings were arranged but only a fair number attended. However, at the beginning of April, 1959, a well known footballer suddenly collapsed with Poliomyelitis and died soon after. The national publicity regarding this tragedy appeared to urge the young people in the 15 to 25 year group, and the evening sessions were well attended. On one evening session four School Medical Officers vaccinated nearly 1,000 persons. General practitioners also had to vaccinate large numbers.

The following table shows the number of completed cases during 1959 :—

(1) Vaccination at Clinics :—

Children (6 months to 15 years)	.....	.....	16862
Young Adults (15 to 25 years)	.....	.....	11900
Expectant Mothers	.....	.....	691
General Practitioners, their families and others			532
			—————29985

(2) Vaccination by General Practitioners :—

Children (6 months to 15 years)	.....	10961
Young Adults (15 to 25 years)	.....	6137
Expectant Mothers	.....	721
General Practitioners, their families and others	.....	240
		—————18059

(Total Completed Cases) 48044

(3) Third injections 37292

(4) Vaccine issued to hospitals for vaccination
of staff. (doses) 1460

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The fleet consists of ten ambulances and two dual purpose vehicles. The service is operated from Headquarters at West Quay, with a sub-station to serve the Woolston area based on the site adjoining the Woolston Fire Station. The calls made upon the service during the year have been heavy and, although every effort has been made to use rail facilities for patients whenever possible, a substantial increase in journeys, patients and mileage has occurred. The following table gives the relevant figures for the year with comparative figures for the year 1958.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1959	10960	22404	170644
1958	9836	20314	162635
<hr/> <i>Increase</i> <hr/>	<hr/> 1124 <hr/>	<hr/> 2090 <hr/>	<hr/> 8009 <hr/>

CIVIL DEFENCE—AMBULANCE AND CASUALTY COLLECTING SECTION

The training programme was continued throughout the year, organised in co-operation with the Civil Defence Officer. Background and functional classes were arranged in the local education authority's schools. Mainly functional classes continued at the Sydney House Health Clinic, and first aid training at King's Park Health Centre.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR 1959	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Chest Hospital	Southampton Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors, Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Occupation Centre and Tatchbury Mount Hospital	Calls Made, but Services not required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Ambulance Patients Carried	Sitting Case Ambulance Patients Carried	Ambulance Journeys	Sitting Case Ambulance Journeys	Ambulance Mileage	Sitting Case Ambulance Mileage
January	132	7	28	6	994	19	134	188	283	68	1577	1409	383	835	91	13050	1703
February	169	7	31	14	927	22	131	144	254	80	1525	1353	346	705	90	11571	1441
March	161	3	28	8	936	22	148	161	233	88	1555	1328	372	753	79	12125	1508
April	198	4	36	12	987	25	144	175	261	82	1663	1420	423	820	102	12937	1597
May	165	8	42	7	924	10	108	218	251	62	1544	1340	393	837	84	11680	1419
June	149	5	32	44	818	16	163	194	328	81	1502	1281	468	821	89	12287	1349
July	142	6	37	28	939	16	172	211	314	72	1622	1428	436	798	105	13001	1516
August	195	9	35	37	781	8	172	228	87	88	1553	1397	155	855	54	12685	883
September	178	8	33	25	997	22	125	224	328	75	1687	1473	467	789	82	12688	1469
October	212	5	36	35	1079	18	134	207	286	81	1807	1477	535	861	118	12955	2107
November	227	11	36	41	1207	16	165	190	294	85	1978	1477	708	861	136	13139	2592
December	179	7	32	46	1394	17	187	228	245	110	2200	1767	568	882	113	12632	2310
TOTALS	2107	80	406	303	11983	211	1783	2368	3164	972	20213	17150	5254	9817	1143	150750	19894

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

A very marked increase in the demand for hospital car service occurred during the past year as is shown in the following table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1959	18,614	48,208	206,308
1958	12,781	38,946	188,472
Increase	5,833	9,262	17,836

The following table gives further details of the work undertaken during the year under review:—

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	1,366	3,789	17,683
February	1,463	3,618	15,789
March	1,394	3,367	16,351
April	1,449	3,742	17,434
May	1,605	4,269	17,100
June	1,903	4,594	20,366
July	1,995	4,737	18,597
August	1,712	4,087	16,077
September	1,499	4,070	16,986
October	1,429	3,891	17,316
November	1,455	4,033	16,962
December	1,344	4,011	15,647
Total	18,614	48,208	206,308

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

Meetings of the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee have been held as required throughout the year to consider applications by the health visitors, and by the Almoner at the Central Chest Clinic, for the provision of extra nourishment and the supply of equipment and bedding mainly to tuberculous persons.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING, ETC.

The undermentioned items were supplied to patients, the majority of whom were referred for consideration by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic:—

Bed, iron	.....	.....	1
Mattress	.....	.....	1
Mattress, sorbo	.....	.....	1
Blankets	.....	.....	6
Sheet	.....	.....	1
Bed Inclining Stand	.....	.....	1

Lifting Pole	.....	.....	1
Special Lifting Hoist	.....		1
Inflatable Toilet Seat	.....		1
Commodes	.....	.....	7
Amesbury Walking Aids			2
Jacket	.....	.....	1
Trousers, pair	.....	.....	1

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

A total of 738 vaccinations were carried out during the year, details of which are as under:—

(a) Contact Scheme	.....	535
(b) School Children Scheme		203

The following summary gives further details relative to the vaccinations carried out under the School Children's Scheme:—

Number of children in 13 — 14 year age group, 535.

Number of consent forms received 337 (equals 63% of age group).

Number Heaf tested 301.

Number positive to Heaf test, 66 (equals 19.6% of consents received).

Number negative to Heaf test, 226.

Number not completed, 23.

Number vaccinated 203 (equals 37.9% of age group).

Number re-tested	146
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Number re-tested and found positive	144
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Number re-tested and found negative	—
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Did not attend for reading of re-test	2
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HOLIDAY HOMES

During the period twenty-eight cases (27 adults and 1 child) were accepted for varying periods of convalescence, the local health authority accepting financial responsibility for maintenance charges.

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)

The Domestic Help Service continues to help the under-mentioned categories :—

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity—during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers, and for dealing with applications of help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties. It is found that most of them, being married women with domestic responsibilities of their own, prefer part-time duties. This operates quite satisfactorily since the applicants for help, most of whom are old people, seem generally to prefer the workers to attend in the mornings.

There continued to be a number of enquiries for help to be supplied in maternity cases. For these cases workers were seconded who are normally employed on sick and infirm cases.

The demand for help for the chronic sick, aged and infirm continues to form a very large proportion of the number of cases dealt with. Usually these cases are not required to pay anything for this service or, if a charge is made, it is very small.

From time to time, applications, which are treated as normal requests, are received for the provision of help in the homes of tuberculosis patients, only volunteers being used for these cases.

The service continued to be of great help to the Geriatric Unit of the Southampton General Hospital. In a number of cases where delay was inevitable in admitting the patient to hospital, the services of a domestic help were provided, who was able to give the necessary care and attention pending hospital admission. The scheme has been equally helpful to the hospitals in times of bed shortages, by facilitating the early discharge of patients who were not completely able to look after themselves.

There is a demand for “sitters in” at night and with the co-operation of the British Red Cross Society it has been possible to help relatives in cases of necessity.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken during the year, and of the number of workers employed at 31st December, with comparative figures for the years 1957 and 1958 :—

Cases supplied with domestic help during the year:	1959	1958	1957
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	697	613	643
Maternity (Category (d))	64	56	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	761	669	668
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Workers employed 31st December:				1959	1958	1957
Full-time	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Part-time	.....	.....	.....	104	151	154
TOTAL				140	151	154

MENTAL HEALTH (Sections 28 and 51)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows:—

(1) *Mental Treatment.* The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency.* The ascertainment of defective persons in the area; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness

(i) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee.* This sub-committee of the health committee has nine members, of whom three are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff.* The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council, one of whom holds a University Degree.

The staff of the Occupation Centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the Local Health Authority's clinic at King's Park Road, and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the Local Health Authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patient. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the Local Authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road, provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation. The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been seventy.

Under Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, four male patients and two female patients were admitted to hospital during 1959, and, in addition, four male and five female patients were admitted to private Nursing Homes under this scheme.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police, and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements during 1959 for the admission to hospital of 414 patients as follows:—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	267
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	147

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving, great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

(c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

(i) *Ascertainment*. Twenty-one new cases were ascertained during the year 1959. The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was thirty-seven at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision*. Four patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 231 defectives were under statutory supervision and 126 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training*. This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. There are 50 places available, all of which were occupied. Of these, 1 was filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from seven to seventy years.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

GENERAL

(a) One male patient was dealt with by the court under section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Acts. He was committed to Tatchbury Mount Hospital.

(b) *Discharges from Orders.* The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of one male patient and two female patients.

During the year the following patients were transferred :—

One male patient from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Sandhill Park, Taunton. One male patient from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Rampton Hospital, and one male patient from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Darenth Park, Dartford.

The deaths of nine patients occurred during 1959. Of these, one male was a patient in Tatchbury Mount Hospital and two females patients in Coldeast Hospital.

Of the remaining patients two males and one female were under statutory supervision and two males and one female were under friendly supervision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
1. <i>Particulars of cases reported during 1959:</i>				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with":— Number in which action taken on reports by:—				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	7	4	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	6	2
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	—	1	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	1	—
(3) Other sources	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 1 (a)	7	5	7	2
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	4	5	—	—
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was in- complete at 31st December, 1959, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 1 (a)-(d) inc.	11	10	7	2
2. <i>Disposal of cases reported during 1959:</i> (The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above)				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e.) at 1 (a) number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	7	5	6	2
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	—	—	1	—
TOTAL of 2 (a)	7	5	7	2
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e.) at 1 (b) number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	4	5	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2 (b)	4	5	—	—

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2(a)-(c) inc.	11	10	7	2
3. Number of Mental Defectives for whom care was arranged by the Local Health Authority under Circular 5/52 during 1959 and admitted to :				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals	2	2	2	—
(b) Elsewhere	2	3	2	2
TOTAL	4	5	4	2
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31/12/59.				
(i) Under Statutory Supervision	39	36	69	87
(ii) Under Guardianship	2	—	2	1
(iii) In 'Places of Safety'	—	—	—	—
(iv) In Hospitals	23	14	149	112
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision	1	3	58	64
TOTAL	65	53	278	264

DEFECTIVES IN EMPLOYMENT

The following tables show the number of defectives in employment. Of the 59 males under voluntary supervision, 35 are working and of the 67 females under voluntary supervision, 22 are in employment.

MALES

Labourers	12
Coal porter	1
Refuse collector	1
Hospital porters	2
Seamen	4
Rehabilitation Centre	1
Restaurants	2
Paper round	1
Mooring hand.....	1
Warehouse handymen	4
Railway porter	1
Brick works	1
Caretaker	1
Carpet factory	1
Hotel Kitchens	2
TOTAL	35

FEMALES

Domestics (Hospitals)	9
Laundry workers	5
Rehabilitation Centre	1
Cafe workers	3
Warehouse packers	2
Cleaner	1
Factory worker	1
TOTAL	22

Of the 108 males under statutory supervision, 33 are working and of the 123 females under statutory supervision, 7 are in employment.

MALES			FEMALES		
Labourers	.....	15	Laundry worker		1
Fruit merchants	.....	1	Domestics (Hospitals)		2
Boilerman	.....	1	Domestic (Hotel)	.....	1
Seaman	.....	1	Cafe worker	.....	1
Road sweeper	.....	1	Canteen worker	.....	1
Railway porters	.....	3	Shop assistant	.....	1
Printing works	.....	1			
Shipyards	.....	4			
Hotel porter	.....	1			
Laundry worker	.....	1			
Factory	.....	1			
Lorry driver	.....	1			
Foundry worker	.....	1			
Plumber's mate	.....	1			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
	TOTAL	33		TOTAL	7
		<hr/>			<hr/>

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education activities have been carried out in the eight health centres to cover all aspects of prevention of illness, with special emphasis on the prevention of home and street accidents involving children and old people.

The displays have been very varied, utilising posters and other materials from the Central Council for Health Education and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, supported by imaginative three-dimensional display work and models made by the Sisters in Charge. The Health Education activities throughout the clinics relate to one theme only, and are changed monthly ; the programme is arranged for the twelve months in advance.

Talks on relaxation for child-birth, mothercraft and fathercraft, have been given at all centres. These talks are supported by films, flannelgraphs and other demonstration material, including birth atlas, model pelvis, charts and posters.

Talks to outside groups on a variety of subjects have also been given during the year. One senior girls' school has reserved a weekly session for health and hygiene subjects. During the three terms, the syllabus has included talks on care of the expectant mother, the young baby, toddler and pre-school child, prevention of accidents in the home, personal hygiene of the adolescent girl with emphasis on her general appearance. As much practical work as possible is carried out by the girls, and talks are illustrated by films and flannelgraphs. The notes taken by the girls are entered in a loose leaf book which they bind, and all talks are illustrated with either suitable cut-outs from magazines or drawings and charts. This has been an interesting experiment as the girls are in a "C" stream and have responded extremely well, showing an interest and enthusiasm which is not present in their usual school activities.

WELFARE SERVICES

Report of the Chief Welfare Services Officer

The total number of beds provided for residential accommodation under Section 21(a) of the National Assistance Act 1948 is now 340, allocated as shown below :

	<i>Beds</i>	
Moorgreen Hospital (Joint User)	125	Men and women
Hillfield, Home for the Blind	46	do.
Northlands House 	46	do
Pear Tree House 	40	Women
Brownhill House 	26	Men and Women
The Cedars 	22	Women
Homelands 	20	Men and Women
The Elms 	15	Men
	<hr/> 340 <hr/>	

During the year the new extension to Pear Tree House has been completed thereby providing an extra 21 beds for women. This has still not reduced the waiting list which at 31st December 1958 was 27 men and 21 women, and at 31st December 1959 was 36 men and 37 women. Work has commenced on the conversion of 1a, Archers Road which will make provision for the transfer of 25 male residents from Moorgreen Part III accommodation and also provide an additional 4 beds for men. Plans have also been made to build an extension to The Cedars giving an additional 32 beds, and to provide a purpose-built home at Thornhill, i.e. ground floor accommodation for 40 residents. This should do much to relieve the present waiting list, although the need will continue to grow, especially in view of the emphasis which has been placed on this service by the Mental Health Act.

It is of course desirable that persons should remain in their own homes as long as possible and the many statutory and voluntary services are co-ordinated towards this end.

Chiropody treatment has recently been undertaken by the local authority after being pioneered by the Southampton Old People's Welfare Committee. The former voluntary Chiropody Service provided 1,325 treatments over 12 months. A full time Chiropodist has been appointed and treatments are now available at the Health Clinics in addition to treatments at home where necessary. The service is free to persons in receipt of an allowance from the National Assistance Board.

A decrease in the number of registered blind has occurred, fewer new cases have been registered, whilst the number of deaths has been higher, and an encouraging sign is the restoration of sight to six persons (due to operations) who have now been removed from the register.

Private homes registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as at 31st December, are as follows :—

Authorised Accommodation

Radstock House, 12 Radstock Road	.....	12 beds
St. Margaret's, 6 Hulse Road	.....	10 „
Rose-Haven Rest Home, 63 Westwood Road		14 „
Beech Bourne, 154 Regents Park Road	.....	12 „
The Rest Home, 131 Portswood Road	.....	12 „

No new homes have been registered during the year and no registrations have been withdrawn.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council has a responsibility under Section 21(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to provide temporary accommodation for persons who, for sudden or unforeseen circumstances, are rendered homeless. Accommodation for homeless families is provided at Nos. 12-14, Millbrook Road and 76-76a, Waterloo Road. Millbrook Road provides units for fifteen families, and in addition, dormitory accommodation (ten beds) for women and young children only. Six units of accommodation are provided at Waterloo Road.

A cubicle at St. Michael's House is reserved permanently for men, 150 admissions were made during the year.

The following statistics show the number of admissions to and discharges from temporary accommodation during the year :-

Dormitory Accommodation—12-14 Millbrook Road

	Women	Children
Dormitory admissions to 31st December 1959	41	72
Dormitory discharges to 31st December 1959	40	69

Of the 41 admissions, 15 arrived in the Borough from other areas including two families from Ireland (one en route to Australia) one family from South Africa and one family from Poland.

Unit Accommodation—Millbrook Road and Waterloo Road

	Men	Women	Children
Families admitted during year ended 31st December 1959—18	(15	18	61)
Families discharged during year ended 31st December, 1959 — 12			

Of these 18 admissions 8 have been necessary owing to eviction for rent arrears in respect of Council accommodation.

Of the 12 discharges 8 have been rehoused by the Housing Department (two were admitted in 1957 ; one in 1958). Three of the eight cases had finally paid their rent arrears to the Housing Department, the other five not being rent arrears cases were rehoused owing to special circumstances.

DOMICILIARY WELFARE — ELDERLY PERSONS

The Central Index of elderly persons records an increase of 217 in the number of persons registered. At the 31st December 1958, 2,767 names were registered, whilst at 31st December 1959, the total was 2,984. A periodical review of all cases is undertaken by four General Purpose Social Workers.

Information regarding persons in need is received from numerous sources, and to assist in collating data a standard General Enquiry form has been issued to all relevant Departments of the Corporation and the National Assistance Board Area Office.

Enquiry forms have been received as shown below :—

Source	Total Number received during Year ended 31st December, 1959
Home Nursing Service	631
Health Visiting Service	13
National Assistance Board	3
	<hr/> 647 <hr/>

CENTRAL INDEX

Table showing additions to and removals from the Central Index for the year ended 31st December 1959 :—

Number of cases recorded as at 31/12/58	2767
Number of new cases recorded during the year :—	
(a) of the 647 General Welfare enquiry forms received, 518 were new notifications	518
(b) new cases notified from other sources, i.e. Hospitals, General Public, etc.	235
	<hr/> 3520 <hr/>
Less Deaths and transfers to other areas, etc.	536
Number of cases recorded as at 31/12/59	<hr/> 2984 <hr/>

This total represents 576 males, 1,847 females and 561 married couples, the latter being recorded as one case.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Initial visiting in respect of applications for domestic help is undertaken by the staff of the section and the average number of cases visited per month is 25.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AGE ANALYSIS 1959

Hostel	No. of		Under 50	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90	Average
	Residents								
Moorgreen	122	1	9	12	51	42	7	76	
Northlands	45	—	—	6	18	18	3	78	
Hillfield	45	—	—	6	8	23	8	82	
Pear Tree	40	—	1	3	12	20	4	81	
The Elms	15	—	—	2	6	6	1	78	
Homelands	20	—	—	1	7	11	1	81	
Brownhill	26	—	—	1	11	10	4	81	
The Cedars	22	—	1	1	6	14	—	80	
Totals :	335	1	11	32	119	144	28		

Average Age (Overall) : 79 years.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

HOSTEL	ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES			
	From Private Accommodation	From Hospital	Inter-Hostel Transfers	To Private Accommodation	To Hospital	Inter-Hostel Transfers	Deaths
Moorgreen	16	26	1	7	27	3	7
Northlands	6	11	—	—	14	2	2
Hillfield	9	5	—	4	8	—	2
Pear Tree	17	10	6	—	8	1	3
The Elms	2	10	—	1	9	—	3
Homelands	1	5	—	—	6	—	—
Brownhill	11	5	—	2	9	—	4
The Cedars	6	8	—	1	8	1	3
Totals	68	80	7	15	89	7	24

The number of residents accommodated on 31st December, 1959, was 335, together with the following residents in other Local Authority and Voluntary establishments :

Other Authority Homes

City of Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hampshire C.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
London C.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Voluntary Homes

Barclay Home for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Bath Home for the Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chalfont Epileptic Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Community of St. Mary at the Cross	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Christadelphian Homes	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
David Lewis Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Everton Grange, Lymington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Eastfield House, Andover	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Knole, St. Marks Cheltenham	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Meath Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Roper House, Home for the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pembroke House, Gillingham	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Royal School for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Southern Railway Homes for Old People	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Turner Memorial Home of Rest	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hannah Levy House	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wavertree House	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
British Advent Missions	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Embankment Fellowship Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Methodist Home for the Aged	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parnham House	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

BURIALS AND CREMATIONS

During the year twenty-six burials/cremations were carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £406. The sum of £293, representing 72% of the expenditure was recovered.

Persons dying in their own homes	.....	.....	.....	16
Persons dying in Part III accommodation		.....	.....	7
Persons dying in transit to hospital	.....	.....	.....	1
Persons found dead in other circumstances		.....	.....	2
				<hr/> 26 <hr/>

CARE AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

The department undertakes responsibility for the care and protection of movable property of persons admitted to hospital or residential accommodation where no other suitable arrangements are being made. In a great number of cases, it was possible at an early stage to arrange for a relative or other responsible person to take over the care of a patient's property, but there were twenty-five cases dealt with during the year where there was no relative or other person available and the Department assumed full responsibility. In the case of one deceased person, particulars of the estate were forwarded to the Treasury Solicitor for appropriate action.

BLIND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The number of persons newly registered as blind is slightly less than of previous years, and for the period under review is 19 men and 28 women, a total of 47. Table 1 includes this figure and other movements on the register which results in an end of year total of 482, a decrease of 17 persons.

The greater number of new registrations appear in those age groups of 65 and over, which is consistent with figures produced for national statistics.

BLIND PERSONS—TABLE 1
for the year ended 31st December, 1959.
Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of the Blind Population
(Including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0	1—4	5—15	16—20	21—39	40—49	50—64	65—69	70 and over	Totals		
	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M	F	Total
Total as at 31/12/58	— —	— —	6 6	2 —	18 11	17 18	38 38	22 25	97 201	200	299	499
Additions : New Registrations From P. S. Register (<i>i.e. Re-examined</i>)										17	21	38
Transfers from other Authorities										2	7	9
Removals : Deaths To P. S. Register (<i>i.e. Re-Examined</i>)										21	31	52
Transfers to other Authorities										—	2	2
										7	7	14
De-certified										2	4	6
Total as at 31/12/59	— —	— —	4 6	1 2	19 9	14 17	38 34	15 30	100 193	191	291	482
Age at incidence of newly registered persons	— —	— —	1 1	— —	2 1	1 2	2 2	5 2	8 20	19	28	47

Table II confirms that cataract is still the main single cause of blindness. It must be recorded, however, that much progress has been made as regards operable cataract and in general those persons with cataract who remain on the blind register are inoperable owing to other factors such as general poor health, senility and extreme old age.

Retinal and Macular degeneration still supersedes glaucoma as the next principle cause of blindness.

Particular attention is given to all newly registered blind persons to encourage the maximum rehabilitation to help them to lead as normal a life as possible.

TABLE II
Analysis of cause of blindness of persons newly registered during 1959.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	3	7	10
Cataract and other causes	2	1	3
Glaucoma	3	4	7
Myopia	3	2	5
Macular Degeneration	1	4	5
Retinal Degeneration	1	3	4
Optic Atrophy	2	—	2
Retinitis	—	3	3
Nuclear Sclerosis	1	—	1
Diabetic Retinopathy	—	1	1
Keratitis	—	1	1
Other Causes	3	2	5
Total	19	28	47

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the register of 482 blind persons is given in the table III showing the education, training and employment position in two main groups, viz: Children, i.e. up to fifteen years and adults, i.e. age sixteen years and over.

It will be seen that a total of 338 (2 working over 65) persons are over the age of sixty-five years, leaving a balance of 144 of whom eighty eight are either not available or not capable of work.

The training and placement of blind persons is achieved by the maximum co-operation between the Local Authority, the Royal National Institute for the Blind Placement Service, which provides highly specialised officers for this work, and the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the local Disablement Resettlement Officer. Some difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable placements for certain blind persons. This is no doubt owing, in part, to the lack of vacancies arising in light industry.

TABLE III

Summary of Occupations of Blind Persons as at 31/12/59.

		Male	Female	Total
Children:				
Aged 5-15 years — Educable				
	Attending special schools	1	4	5
	Not at school	1	2	3
Ineducable				
	In Mental Deficiency Institutions	2	—	2
Adults aged 16 and upwards :				
<i>See Table IV</i>	{ Employed in Sheltered Workshops	3	1	4
	{ Employed as Home Workers	2	1	3
	{ Employed in open Employment	26	6	32
	Trainee for sheltered employment	2	—	2
Unemployed but capable and available for work :—				
	Trained for sheltered employment	1	—	1
	Trained for Open Employment	2	—	2
	Without training in Open Employment	3	—	3
	At school 16-20	—	1	1
	<i>Not available for work, aged 16-64</i>	2	19	21
	<i>Not capable of work, aged 16-64</i>	33	34	67
	<i>Not employed, aged over 65</i>	113	223	336
Total		191	291	482

TABLE IV

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Blind Persons shown in Table III

	Sheltered workshops	Home Workers Scheme	Open Industry	Total
Basket workers	3	1	—	4
Boot repairers	—	—	2	2
Braille copyists	—	1	—	1
Clerks and typists	—	—	3	3
Factory Operatives	—	—	3	3
Machine knitters	1	—	—	1
Labourers	—	—	1	1
Mat makers	—	—	1	1
Musicians and Music Teachers	—	—	1	1
Piano tuners	—	1	—	1
Porters, Packers and Cleaners	—	—	1	1
Telephone operators	—	—	3	3
Other open employment	—	—	17	17
Total	4	3	32	39

REHABILITATION

Where rehabilitation cannot be achieved in the home of the blind person, it is sometimes necessary to admit them to establishments administered by the Royal National Institute for the Blind on behalf of the Ministry of Labour. There are two such establishments providing :—

- (a) Industrial Rehabilitation — Torquay.
- (b) Social Rehabilitation — Bridgenorth.

During the year 2 persons took advantage of these facilities and attended a course of rehabilitation at Torquay.

HOLIDAYS

Arrangements were made for 11 blind persons to receive holidays up to 2 weeks each at Special Holiday Homes for the Blind.

No. of Cases	Holiday Home
7	The R.N.I.B. home, 'Bannow', St. Leonards.
3	London Association for the Blind Home, 'Orton Rigg', Bournemouth.
1	Godfrey Ermine Home.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue, provides a full range of social activities for all blind persons. The Club is open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and a typical programme for any week of the year is given below :—

Monday	—	Old Time Dancing or Square Dancing.
Wednesday	—	Stage Concert.
Thursday	—	Whist, Cribbage, Dominoes.
Friday	—	Open evening, available for any activity suggested or requested by the blind themselves, <i>e.g.</i> Darts.

The Inter Town Tournaments in which teams of blind persons compete in games of Whist, Crib, Dominoes and Draughts for the Day Cup (presented by Portsmouth) continued during the year and the Southampton team won the highest aggregate number of points. This competition is a series of matches, 6 in all, played throughout the year. The final score of points is as follows :—

Southampton	Bournemouth	Portsmouth
102	93½	92½

The Bournemouth Team won the 'Coronation Cup' in which 5 areas compete in the same games as mentioned above, but under more strenuous conditions. On this occasion the Tournament took place at Southampton, the result being :—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
B'mouth	So'ton	Wiltshire	Hampshire	P'mouth
64	62	60½	60	53½

In addition to the foregoing, many invitations are received from various Associations, etc., for blind persons to attend plays, musical recitals and stage shows, all of which are most popular and appreciated by the blind people. Grateful acknowledgement is recorded to the undermentioned.

- Southampton Amateur Operatic Society.
- Southampton Amateur Dramatic Society.
- Southampton Gaumont Cinema.
- Southampton Odeon Cinema.
- The Hampton Players.
- Southampton Philharmonic Society.
- Southampton Musical Society.
- Southampton Student Players.
- Lewis L. Whitworth.
- Wayfarers.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

A brief summary of the special facilities available to all registered blind persons is given below :—

Free wireless licence.

Free dog licence — (for guide dogs).

Special postal rates — for braille literature.

Television licences reduced to £3.

Free issue of white walking sticks.

Loan of special equipment in approved instances of :—

typewriters, braille writing and shorthand machines, etc.

Free Corporation bus passes.

Special fare facilities on Hants and Dorset Buses.

Reduced railway fares for special purposes.

Braille literature *e.g.* Radio Times, National Braille Mail, etc.

VOLUNTARY FUND EXPENDITURE.

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue, is entirely maintained by the Southampton Blind Welfare Voluntary Fund. In addition, certain recurring social events and other items of expenditure are financed by this fund, *viz* :—

	£
Christmas Party	98
Christmas gift to each registered blind person	154
Repairs and maintenance of wireless sets	210
Special grants, <i>i.e.</i> furniture, fireguards, clothing, etc.	33
Annual Outings	160

HANDICRAFT CLASSES

Two classes are held each week at the Social Club, when instruction in basketry and other crafts are given by the Home Teachers. Attendances at each class are quite regular at twenty-eight most of whom are quite elderly. The age range is, in fact, from twenty-three years to eighty-five years of age, giving an average age of sixty-one years. The value of work produced from these classes for the year is £232, an increase of £85 over the previous year.

HOME WORKERS, ETC.

A total of approximately £752 turnover has been recorded for the year representing the value of work, produced by the two home workers and other blind persons, for which the Department has found a market. This represents an increase in the turnover of £144.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The main social events of each year are the Annual Summer Outings and the Christmas Party. In August, 1959, some 270 blind persons and escorts visited Southsea for a day, and the more elderly were taken on a tour of the Meon Valley.

The Christmas Party was again held in the Guildhall, and was attended by 290 persons.

DEAF, BLIND.

About 18 deaf blind persons on the C.B. of Southampton register are members of the Deaf Blind Club, the Secretary of which is herself a deaf blind person. Meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month, and with the help and guidance of home teachers, a full range of social activities is provided, including outings, rambles, and picnic teas. Once a year a very successful 'sale of work' is organised, which helps to augment their funds.

HOME TEACHING SERVICE.

The home teachers paid regular visits to all registered blind and partially sighted persons, and a total of 5435 visits were made by them during the year.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

The register of partially sighted persons, analysed in Table I, shows an increase for the year of 1 person, although there have been 22 new registrations.

Again the most common cause, Table II, of eye defect is cataract, and the remarks upon the blind register apply with equal force to this section.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS—TABLE I
for the year ending 31st December, 1959.
Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of Partially Sighted Persons
(Including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0—1	2—4	5—15	16—20	21—49	50—64	65 and over	Totals		
	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M	F	Total
Totals as at 31/12/58	— —	1 —	9 7	2 3	8 7	8 6	18 35	46 8	58 12	104 20
Additions : New Registrations								—	2	2
From Blind Register								1	5	6
(<i>i.e. Re-Examined</i>)								2	7	9
Transferred from other Authorities								3	1	4
Removals : Deaths										
To Blind Register										
(<i>i.e. Re-Examined</i>)										
Transfers to other Authorities										
Totals as at 31/12/59	— —	1 —	8 5	2 4	6 6	10 8	18 37	45	60	105
Age at incidence of newly regd. persons	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 2	5 11	8	14	22

TABLE II

Analysis of Causes of Partial-sight of persons newly registered during 1959

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	4	6	10
Cataract and other causes	—	1	1
Glaucoma	1	—	1
Chororetinal degeneration	—	1	1
Myopia	—	1	1
Macula degeneration	—	1	1
Retinopathy	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	1
Retinitis	1	—	1
Retinal detachment	—	1	1
Corneal Scarring	—	1	1
Optic Atrophy	1	—	1
Hypermetropia	—	1	1
	8	14	22

EDUCATION

An analysis of the 14 children (under 15 years), gives the following position regarding their placement in special and other schools, etc.

TABLE III

Children		School etc.
Male	Female	
6	4	Attend special school
1	1	Attending other schools
1	—	Is ineducable and in a special home
1	—	At home, under five years of age

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT.

(a) Seriously Handicapped.

There are 57 persons near and prospectively blind who require the full range of Welfare Services, viz :—

Male	Female	
1	—	Over 16 — still at school
6	1	Employed.
2	3	Awaiting suitable placement.
—	4	Not available for employment.
13	27	Over 65 years of age and not capable of employment.

- (b) Industrially Handicapped.
5 persons are mainly industrially handicapped and require only assistance in placement in employment. 4 are employed (1M. 3F.), 1 male is not available at present.
- (c) Not seriously handicapped.
The remaining 32 adults on the register (12M. 20F.), are not seriously handicapped either socially or industrially and require observation only.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS (GENERAL CLASSES)

The register of handicapped persons shows a total of 403 fully registered cases (Table I). There are also 69 potentially severely disabled persons whose circumstances have yet to be investigated (Table II). During the year 66 new registrations have been recorded. An analysis of the disabilities of the 403 in Table I and of the new registrations for the year is given in Tables III and IV.

From the tables mentioned above it will be seen that the predominant disabilities are nervous diseases and arthritis.

In view of the broad generality of some disability groups, it has been thought helpful to further sub divide some of them *e.g.* groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the types of disabilities registered under these heads. This breakdown is given in Table V which throws into relief the main causes in these groups respectively, thus: Spasticity, disseminated sclerosis, epilepsy, cardiac disease and cerebral haemorrhage.

TABLE I

Number of persons registered as suffering from handicaps of a severe nature, as at 31st December, 1959 :—

	Male	Female	Total
Children under 16 years	4	2	6
Adults employed	28	14	42
Adults not employed	176	179	355
Total	208	195	403

TABLE II

Notifications of disabled persons are received from many sources, and where no immediate need is required, the details are recorded in an observation register. The circumstances of each case are investigated at the earliest opportunity and placed on the main register if necessary.

TABLE II
OBSERVATION REGISTER

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by B.R.C.S. Hospitals etc.	25	4	29
Former Physically Handicapped pupils	16	15	31
Spastic children 	6	3	9
Total 	47	22	69

TABLE III

(ii) General Classes — Analysis

The 403 shown in column (5) of the previous page have been analysed into the various categories of disabilities. These categories are as used by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in connection with the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944 and recommended for use by Local Authorities under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	11 (1Q/T 1F) 1H/L	9 (1F 1Q/T 1G)	20
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	132	65	97
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	4	5 (1 U/W)	9
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito, urinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	46 (1G)	24 (1A/E)	70
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine	38 (1X 1G)	15 (2H/L 1X)	53
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis, etc.	52 (1F)	56 (1A/E 1F 1H/L 1G)	108
U/W	Neurosis, psychoses other than in V above	6 (1Q/T)	11 (1H/L)	17
X or Y	Tuberculosis, respiratory and non respiratory	16 (1 Q/T)	8 (1v)	24
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified	3	2	5
	Total	208	195	403

N.B. : Figures shown in brackets denote the number of persons (as stated) suffering from multiple disabilities.

TABLE IV

New Registrations during 1959 — Analysis of Disabilities.

Disability			No. of Persons
Rheumatoid Arthritis	.....	.....	8
Cerebral haemorrhage	.....	.....	11
Double Amputation	.....	.....	2
Paraplegia	.....	.....	3
Disseminated Sclerosis	.....	.....	5
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	4
Spondylitis	.....	.....	1
Spastic	.....	.....	1
Epileptic	.....	.....	2
Dwarf	.....	.....	1
Cardiac disease	.....	.....	6
Emphysema	.....	.....	1
Sciatica	.....	.....	1
Chronic Asthma	.....	.....	1
Osteo Arthritis	.....	.....	2
Arterial Disease	.....	.....	2
Carcinoma	.....	.....	1
Right Leg Amputation	.....	.....	2
Parkinson's Disease	.....	.....	1
Cerebral Tumour	.....	.....	1
Chronic Bronchitis	.....	.....	1
Fractured Femur	.....	.....	1
Left Leg Amputation	.....	.....	1
Paralysis of Legs and Arms	.....	.....	2
Bilateral Amputation	.....	.....	1
Muscular Atrophy	.....	.....	1
T.B. Arm and Leg	.....	.....	1
Muscular Dystrophy	.....	.....	1
Nervous condition	.....	.....	1
Total			66

*Representing 39 males and
27 females.*

TABLE V

Analysis of the Groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the various disabilities registered. (sub totals as per Table III.)

	Male	Female	Total
H/L			
Cerebral haemorrhage	14	11	25
Thrombosis	4	1	5
Valvular disease of the heart	2	—	2
Chronic Bronchitis	4	2	6
Carcinoma	1	—	1
Chronic Renal disease	—	1	1
Chest condition	1	—	1
Bronchial Asthma	2	—	2
Ulcers and gastectomy	1	—	1
Chronic Bladder condition	1	—	1
Diabetic	—	2	2
Cardiac Disease	11	3	14
Arterial Sclerosis	—	1	1
Cardiac Asthma	1	—	1
Hypertension	—	1	1
Anaemia	—	1	1
Arterial diseases	1	—	1
Angina Pectoris	—	1	1
Rheumatic endocarditis	1	—	1
Chronic Lymphatic oedema	1	—	1
Emphysema	1	—	1
Total	46	24	70
Q/T			
Gun shot wounds	4	—	4
Paralysis of Arms and Legs	4	—	4
Spastic	13	7	20
Spinal Tumour	—	1	1
Spondylitis	5	2	7
Fractures to arms/legs/hips	4	5	9
Dementia praecox	1	—	1
Ulcerated legs	1	—	1
Injury to legs/spine	6	—	6
Total	38	15	53
	Male	Female	Total
V.			
Disseminated Sclerosis	19	6	25
Epilepsy	13	17	30
Muscular atrophy	—	2	2
Hemiplegia	3	2	5
Poliomyelitis	10	20	30
Muscular Dystrophy	3	1	4
Parkinsons disease	1	2	3
Pagets disease	—	3	3
Paraplegia	1	1	2
Cerebral tumour	1	1	2
Friedreich's Ataxia	1	—	1
Sciatica	—	1	1
Total	52	56	108

During the year 1,368 visits have been made by the assistant welfare officer to handicapped persons in their homes.

Arising from these visits many needs have been brought to notice and below is given a schedule of the practical help which it has been possible to give to the severely disabled.

Departmental equipment issued on loan, etc.,

Pulley, Bedsteads and mattresses 1.

Chair commode 1.

Invalid wheel chairs 11.

Raised lavatory seat 1

Charging unit for sleyride chair 1.

In addition and through the liaison existing with the Ministry of Health, Appliances Section, Southsea, it has been possible to help handicapped persons to obtain the undermentioned equipment :—

Out door chairs, etc.,	Hand propelled	2
	Motor propelled	6
Indoor chairs, etc.,	Transit	7

Employment and Training

In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and National Service remunerative employment has been obtained for 3 disabled persons.

For the more severely disabled who are unable to take advantage of the Ministry of Labour rehabilitation courses arrangements have been made with the British Red Cross Society to admit suitable persons to their occupational classes which are held on Tuesday Thursday and Friday afternoons. Attendances at these classes are quite regular at 40, 40 and 16 respectively. Instruction is given in the making of soft toys, stools, baskets, bags, trays, lamp shades, etc. These articles are sold at various sales of work held during the year.

Expenditure

A total of £260 12 has been spent on special grants for handicapped persons on the following items :—

Construction of pavement crossings.

Preparation of sites and providing concrete footpaths.

Fitting handrails to stairs, baths, etc.

SPECIAL 'BUS

During the year the special bus has made one hundred and twenty-three journeys transporting 1,655 handicapped persons at a total cost of £611. 18. 4. This service been a great boon to the handicapped and is very much appreciated.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing is carried out on behalf of the Council by the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf in collaboration with the Department. The Committee is represented on the Council and Executive Committee of the Association by the Chairman, Councillor Mrs. E. E. Willcock, J.P., and the Chief Welfare Services Officer, Mr. S. A. Biddlecombe.

TABLE I
ANALYSIS OF REGISTER AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

Age Groups	Deaf			Hard of Hearing			Totals		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 to 5 years	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	4
5 to 16 years	13	4	17	4	1	5	17	5	22
16 to 21 years	12	6	18	4	7	11	16	13	29
21 to 40 years	23	17	40	7	8	15	30	25	55
40 to 50 years	10	9	19	3	5	8	13	14	27
50 to 65 years	14	11	25	3	10	13	17	21	38
65 to 70 years	2	2	4	1	9	10	3	11	14
Over 70 years	2	—	2	8	12	20	10	12	22
Total	78	51	129	30	52	82	108	103	211

TABLE II
NUMBER EMPLOYED

Deaf		H. of H.		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F
50	18	18	11	68	29
					97

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

Special Schools for the Deaf	11
Special Schools for the Partially Deaf	6
Ordinary Schools	5
	<hr/>
	22
	<hr/>

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES—DEAF

There are 129 registered deaf in Southampton, 22 of whom are children, and 74 are regular members of the Fairbairn Social Club for the Deaf. This Club consists entirely of registered deaf people who elect their own Social Committee annually. The Chairman is nominated by the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf, who are the owners of the property in Augustine Road where the Club is held. The Club is open on Saturdays for billiards, table tennis, darts and any other activities which they can arrange. There is also a Television set. The members are allowed to use the premises at any time by arrangements with the Executive Committee. Frequent visits are made to other deaf clubs in the South of England.

EMPLOYMENT DURING 1959

The deaf have all been in regular employment with the exception of two.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES—HARD OF HEARING

The Southampton and District Hard of Hearing Club is run on similar lines to the Fairbairn Club for the Deaf, and meets on Thursday evenings in the same hall. There is no need for hard of hearing people to be registered in order to join this club, but should they require any welfare service they are encouraged to register.

CHURCH SERVICES

The Chapel for the Deaf in Augustine Road is used for evening services twice a month, which are conducted in sign language.

WELFARE

The Association employs three Welfare Officers, one of whom works almost entirely in the County area, but gives assistance in Southampton with the clubs and when the need arises. The Welfare Officers regularly visit the deaf people who are unable to attend the Club. The services of these officers is available to any statutory department or voluntary agency etc., where interpretation or other assistance may be necessary.

Of the 211 registered deaf and hard of hearing people, 28 have applied for some form of assistance, during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1959.

SPECIAL REPORTS

In accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, a short statement on epileptics and spastics is included in this report, together with information concerning blind persons.

EPILEPTICS

There are eleven school children suffering from epilepsy on the register of handicapped children, eight are girls and two are boys. Six of the girls and one boy are at present in hospital schools, one boy and one girl have been recommended for a period at the special day school for educationally subnormal children and one girl is on the waiting list for hospital schooling. The other girl was discharged from hospital in 1956 and is at present under the supervision of the Southampton Children's Hospital.

There are thirty persons suffering from epilepsy in whom the Welfare Services have actively interested themselves during the past year. Seven of these are in Epileptic Colonies, including one who was admitted during the year. There are also five epileptic patients in Mental Hospitals, two of whom were admitted during the year, and one patient has been discharged from an Epileptic Colony to Part III accommodation at Moorgreen Hospital. Of those living at home, one man has been found open employment.

Further classification of the above regarding their suitability for training and employment is as follows :—

Employed under ordinary conditions	.....	8
Employed in Sheltered Workshops	.....	1
Capable of work in Sheltered Workshops	.....	2
Capable of work at home	.....	2
Not capable of work	.....	4

SPASTICS

At the end of 1959 there were known to the School Health Service forty-five children with spastic conditions. Thirty-nine children were of school age and the remaining six being under five years of age. Of the school children fifteen attend special schools, thirteen go to ordinary schools, four are incapable of receiving education, two attend the Netley Court Special Day School, one is excluded from school, two are in hospital, one is on the waiting list for Coldeast Colony and the other is recommended for placement in Aster House.

There are twenty spastic cases known to the Welfare Services Section. Three of these are in open employment, two in sheltered employment, three attend the Special Spastic School, one attends the Spastic Centre, one the British Red Cross Society's Handicraft Centre, and one is a long-term patient of the Children's Hospital.

TABLE A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSON

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F (i) of forms B.D. 8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability				Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	
(a) No treatment	5	Nil	Nil	20	25
(b) Treatment, medical, surgical or optical	19	9	Nil	16	44
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	5	3	Nil	11	19
(iii) Number of cases at (i) (b) not receiving treatment	14 (9 awaiting treatment 2 deceased 1 removed from Register 2 not fit)	6 (5 awaiting treatment 1 not fit)	Nil	5 (4 awaiting treatment 1 deceased)	25

B. OPHTHAMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two indoor swimming baths, each 75 ft. x 30 ft., at the Central Baths establishment which was first opened in 1892. The depth of water in each of these baths ranges from 3 ft. 6 ins. to 6 ft., and each contains 65,000 gallons of water. Attached to this establishment is an open-air Lido (opened in 1931) which contains 860,000 gallons of water ; measures 100 yards x 55 yards; has a depth of 3 ft. to 11 ft.; and a shallow section partitioned off for children. The two indoor pools are open throughout the year, and the Lido during the summer months only. The water for these swimming baths is drawn via a culvert from the New Dock Gates at approximately high tide times and is mainly sea water, with a varying quantity of fresh water from the River Test. This water is filtered through graded pressure filters, and is circulated by pumps giving a complete change of water approximately every seven hours in the indoor pools and every eight hours in the Lido. Marginal chlorination is carried out, giving a combined minimum chlorine residual of not less than .2 p.p.m., the range being between .2 p.p.m. — .5 p.p.m. Chlorination is carried out by liquid chlorine under pressure, passing through a Wallace and Tierman A 303 Hydraulic Soda Feed Chlorinator. Bicarbonate Alkalinity is maintained 200 p.p.m., P.H. between 7.6 and 8.2. Bacteriological tests of the water in each of these baths are taken frequently and, despite the age of the baths and equipment the results thereof are very satisfactory.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

Sections I - XVI contained in the Report, have been compiled in the form and sequence requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities. A review of other matters dealing with the Port Health Service is also included in the Report.

During the year, 2,149 vessels from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 733 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 675 coastwise vessels were visited and 99 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,656.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) was landed in the port.

During the year, 993 cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving.

The number of passengers disembarked at the port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 304,197. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 319,580.

48,311 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 87 transports.

The Authority dealt with 161 vessels in Cowes Roads by tender, from which 7,656 passengers were landed.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 73,159. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 215, 11 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

2,180 sanitary inspections of vessels were made ; 101 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 81 vessels, and of this number 89 nuisances were abated on 73 vessels,

During the year, 207 samples of drinking water taken from 57 vessels were examined bacteriologically ; 2 samples of drinking water taken from 2 vessels were examined chemically ; 24 samples of water taken from dock hydrants were examined bacteriologically.

Under the International Sanitary Regulations 247 Deratting Exemption Certificates and 2 Deratting Certificates were issued to vessels during the year.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 69 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

The Council has operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

Under the Clean Air Act 1956, the provisions of the The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) 1958, have been applied as far as is practicable, to all vessels arriving, or employed in the district administered by this Authority.

Disinfection of hospitals and cabins, and the removal of bedding etc., for disinfection at West Quay was carried out in respect of 37 vessels arriving at the Port during the year.

During the year, 677 vessels which anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil Jetties, were boarded from the Port Health launch, which has maintained a satisfactory performance and service throughout the year.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 504,993 tons.

The amount of food condemned was 572 tons 16 cwt. 2 qr. 19 lbs. 62 samples of imported foods were submitted to the Borough Analyst or the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and also Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Port Medical Officer.

SECTION I — STAFF.

TABLE "A"

No change.

SECTION II — AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE "B"

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By Medical Officer	By Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	3,324	19,414,341	701	1,448	161
Coastwise	12,441	5,545,496	2	673	2
Total	15,765	24,959,837	703*	2,121	163

*Of the 703 vessels, 684 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone and 19 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector.

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year
TABLE "C"

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers Inwards Number of Passengers Outwards	304,197 319,580
Cargo Traffic	Principal Imports (Foreign) Principal Exports (Coastwise)	Fruit and Vegetables; Grain; Flour; Timber; Wool, Hides and Skins; Meat; Building Materials; Chemicals and Chemical Fertilizers; Tobacco; Crude and Refined Oils, etc.; Miscellaneous. Coal ; Transhipped goods and home produce. General manufactured goods ; Textiles ; Motor Cars, etc.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive	Algiers ; Amsterdam ; Annua Bay ; Aruba ; Bandar Mahsur ; Baniyas ; Baytown ; Bayonne ; Beira ; Bordeaux ; Bremerhaven ; Buenos Aires ; Capetown ; Casablanca ; Charente ; Durban ; Esbjerg ; Fao ; Gdansk ; Gdynia ; Guernsey ; Halifax ; Hamburg ; Hamina ; Hong Kong ; Jersey ; Kingston ; Kotka ; Kuwait ; La Guaira ; Las Palmas ; Le Havre ; Limassol ; Madeira ; Mena al Ahmadi ; Montreal ; New York ; New Orleans ; Nyborg ; Port Said ; Port Antonia ; Ponta Delgada ; Rotterdam ; Sidon ; Singapore ; St. Malo ; Sydney ; Teneriffe ; Tiko ; Tripoli ; Wellington ; Yokohama.	

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic
Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION V — WATER SUPPLY

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR (a) THE DISTRICT, AND (b) SHIPPING.
No change.
2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock Hydrants.

During the year 24 samples of drinking water were taken from dock hydrants, and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination ; on analysis the samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
24	24	—	—	—	—	—	24

Analysis of Drinking Water supplied to the Docks.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply :—

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| (1) Port Health Office | ..... | Old Docks |
| (2) Transformer House | ..... | New Docks (East end) |
| (3) Pump House | ..... | New Docks (West end) |

Samples of water are taken weekly from each of these taps by the department of the Borough Waterworks Engineer and Manager and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Analysis of ships' drinking water.

During the year, 209 samples of drinking water were taken from 57 vessels ; of this number 207 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 2 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis 8 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies, the two samples examined chemically were found to be satisfactory.

In all cases where results of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following table show the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
57	207	198	—	3	6	—	8	199

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of vessels	No. of samples taken	Result of examination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
1	1	Odour and taste — normal ph. 8.2 Iron, Lead and Copper absent. Zinc 0.1 p.p.m. Nitrites absent.	—	1
1	1	Odour — earthy. ph 8.3. Iron, Lead and Copper absent. Zinc — 0.1 p.p.m. Nitrites 0.001 p.p.m.	—	1

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS
AND HOSEPIPES.

No change.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS
OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

No change.

**SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS
1952.**

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (REGULATION 6)

No change

2. RADIO MESSAGES

No change

3. NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14(1) (b))

No change

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30)

No change

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR :—

No change

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

1. NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE
SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.

Crabwood Hospital, near Winchester.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of ambulances at their West Quay Ambulance Station, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews are offered vaccination annually.

3. NAME OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT AVAILABLE

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, Medical Officer of Health.

4. FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX

All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII — VENEREAL DISEASE

No change.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE 'D'

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
	Chickenpox	21	5	22
	Dysentery	—	1	1
	Encephalitis	2	—	2
	Enteric or Para Typhoid Fevers	1	1	2
	Gastro Enteritis	5	—	5
	German Measles	2	—	1
	Glandular Fever	—	1	1
	Infective Hepatitis	10	—	7
	Influenza	12	1	10
	Malaria	2	—	2
	Measles	40	—	18
	Mumps	8	2	7
	Pneumonia	19	7	26
	Tonsillitis	6	3	8
	Tuberculosis	107	8	45
	Venereal Disease	—	5	2
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox	2	—	2
	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	1
	Gastro Enteritis	—	1	1
	Measles	2	—	2
	Mumps	1	—	1
	Pneumonia	4	—	4
	Tonsillitis	1	—	1
Cases landed from other ships	Tuberculosis	2	—	2
	Measles	2	—	2
	Mumps	1	1	2

SECTION X—OBSERVATION ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report during the year of any case infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS IN- FECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No ship arrived during the year on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS

All vessels which are "home based" at Southampton are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Port Form II Certificate and during the interim period of the granting of such certificates, routine inspections are also carried out by the port health inspectors for evidence of rats.

Systematic inspections are carried out, where practicable, on all other vessels, and in special circumstances day to day inspections are made during discharge of cargoes.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

During the year 7 rats were sent to the laboratory for examination.

3. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DERATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate rat infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas and other approved methods.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes :—

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London E.16.

The London Fumigation Co., Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Fumigation Services Ltd., Pylon Works, Hertford Road, Barking, Essex.

Ridpests Ltd., 18 Andrew Street, London, E.14.

Scientex (Southern) Ltd., 30/31, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

The following commercial contractors are approved for the application of sodium fluoroacetate (1080) as a method for deratting vessels.

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

Insecta Laboratories Ltd., 176 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

4. PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring Deratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE 'E'

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports

<i>Category</i>					<i>Number</i>
Black rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Brown rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Species not known	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Sent for examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Infected with plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

TABLE “F”

Derating Certificates and Derating Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of derating certificates issued					Number of derating exemption certificates issued	Total certificates issued
After fumigation with HCN	Other fumigant (State method)	After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	—	—	—	2	228	230

SECTION XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

TABLE “G”
Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory notices	Other notices	
81 comprising :— Defects of original construction Structural defects through wear and tear Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	Nil	81	Complied 73
TOTAL	Nil	81	73

**SECTION XIV — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH)
REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948.**

No change.

SECTION XV — MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

**1. LIST OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF ALIENS HOLDING WARRANTS
OF APPOINTMENT**

No change

2. LIST OF OTHER STAFF ENGAGED ON THIS WORK

No change

3. ORGANISATION OF WORK

No change

4. NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

See Table attached

5. ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION

No change

SECTION XVI — MISCELLANEOUS

No change

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detail inspection	Certificates issued			
				A Unsound mind or mentally defective	B(1) Undesirable for medical reasons	B(2) Inability to support Likely to require medical treatment	C Conditionally landed for further medical examination
1 Total number of aliens landing in the port	73,148	72,944	204	—	—	2 18	1
2 Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	11	—	11	1	6	— 4	—
Total Aliens arriving	73,159	72,944	215	1	6	2 22	1

2 Certificates (B2b) Issued for alien members of ship's crew.

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1959.

<i>Country</i>				<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand	.....			18,634	18,253
Canada	.....	.....	.....	13,392	10,451
Channel Islands	.....	.....	.....	75,054	77,197
China and Japan	.....	.....	.....	2,697	6,000
East Africa	.....	.....	.....	102	216
Far East (Malaya)	.....	.....	.....	121	—
France	.....	.....	.....	51,175	54,030
Germany	.....	.....	.....	1,760	1,131
Holland	.....	.....	.....	1,060	883
India and Pakistan	.....	.....	.....	97	—
Middle East	.....	.....	.....	2,931	2,864
Poland	.....	.....	.....	353	442
South Africa	.....	.....	.....	22,917	24,589
South America and West Indies				8,609	8,060
United States of America	.....			68,353	70,570
West Africa	.....	.....	.....	50	24
Cruises	.....	.....	.....	33,337	30,868
Total				300,642	305,578

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1959, 87 calls were made by transports which landed 48,311 passengers and troops. 714 oil tankers arrived from foreign ports in the Authority's area to discharge or load fuel oil or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Report on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the ten years 1950-1959

Disease	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	35	56	57	67	45	66	66	73	31	51
Diphtheria	—	6	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Dysentery	22	9	9	3	5	6	11	8	4	7
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	3	1	1	2	3	2	—	3	2	2
Measles	42	75	103	119	41	76	110	47	81	85
Mumps	17	32	58	38	34	40	41	27	22	28
Poliomyelitis	6	8	2	4	3	2	—	4	1	1
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	4	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	68	93	122	128	108	102	63	107	126	125
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	1*
Whooping Cough	1	9	13	9	4	16	1	3	2	—
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Scrub Typhus

DEATHS AT SEA

Fifty three deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on
vessels on their voyage to Southampton :—

Accidents	1	Heart Diseases	33	Tuberculosis	1
Bronchitis	1	Pneumonia	4	Other diseases	10
Cancer	2	Ulcers	1		

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year :—

Disease	How dealt with							
	Total Cases Reported	Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to Military or Naval hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Accidents	44	23	—	1	11	8	1	—
Appendicitis	12	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Arthritis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	19	—	—	—	9	5	1	4
Cancer	7	1	1	—	1	2	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Chickenpox	51	3	—	2	10	23	—	13
Diarrhoea	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	5	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Dysentery	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Encephalitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	36	—	—	1	2	5	—	28
German Measles	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
Glandular Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Heart Disease	69	12	1	2	12	9	33	—
Infective Hepatitis	13	1	9	—	2	—	—	1
Influenza	135	8	—	—	20	5	—	102
Malaria	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Measles	85	6	—	4	20	36	—	19
Mumps	28	1	—	1	10	11	—	5
Mental Disorders	31	16	—	—	8	7	—	—
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pharyngitis	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Pneumonia	43	16	3	—	7	7	4	6
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Rheumatism	5	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	15	2	3	1	3	4	—	2
Tuberculosis	125	10	92	1	8	13	1	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcers	8	1	—	—	2	4	1	—
Venereal Disease	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Other Diseases	194	71	4	3	52	51	10	3
Total :—	993	193	116	17	212	204	53	198

*Scrub Typhus

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up :—

Tuberculosis cases arriving on vessels :—

Deck department	.....	.....	.....	1
Catering department	.....	.....	.....	4
Engine room department	.....	.....	.....	1
Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving :—				
Catering department	.....	.....	.....	28

(contacts of five cases notified)

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, it is the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

During 1959, 69 Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificates granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, as applied by Section 20 of that Act, makes it an offence to emit dark smoke from the chimney (funnel) of a vessel for periods longer than those specified under The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, which became operative 1st June, 1958.

In enforcing the Regulations, the Port Health Authority's printed instructions on "Smoke Control" are given to the masters of arriving vessels and every endeavour is made by the Port health inspectors to observe vessels, as far as is practicable, in regard to smoke emissions whilst in port.

Clean Air Act continued—

During the year it was found necessary to warn the masters of twenty-four vessels, comprising sixteen British and eight foreign nationalities in respect of the emission of dark or black smoke. In twenty-two of these cases an early abatement was obtained, in two cases a plea of (1) bad quality oil fuel in a vessel with a natural draught boiler, and (2) a breakdown of a forced draught fan of an oil fired boiler was accepted after investigation. In both cases the defects were corrected in a reasonable time and further action was not necessary.

The control of smoke from vessels has been reasonably successful during the year, and in the enforcement of the Regulations this authority has had the ready co-operation of the owners, masters and ships engineers of the vessels concerned.

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under :—

Verbal notices to abate nuisances 81

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport — Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation — Crew Accommodation in Merchant Ships (Handbook for the guidance of Shipowners) 1953. The Regulations and recommendations have proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between the Ministry of Transport Surveyors and officers of this Authority in the assessment of the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Nationality of vessel	No. of sanitary inspections during 1959	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of defects		
			Defects of original construc- tion	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,245	56	—	5	63
Other	935	25	—	5	28
Total	2,180	81	—	10	91

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied.

<i>Nature of complaint</i>					<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish etc.					1	1
Drinking water unsatisfactory					3	3
Galleys, Pantries, food storage, including equip- ment therein, insanitary or defective					10	7
Holds — Dirty					1	1
Infestation —						
Galleys and Pantries		—	Cockroaches		9	7
			Rats		1	1
Provision Storerooms		—	Cockroaches		7	6
			Mice		1	—
			Rats		1	1
			Weevils		1	—
Accommodation		—	Cockroaches		13	10
			Mice		1	—
Holds — Mice		.....	.....	.....	1	1
		Rats	.....	.....	11	11
Other spaces —		Cockroaches	.....		2	2
Living Spaces —		Insanitary	.....	.....	1	1
Scuppers —		Choked	.....	.....	1	1
		Defective	.....	.....	2	2
Smoke —		Emissions	.....	.....	24	24
W.C.'s —		Compartment insanitary			1	1
		Flush defective	.....		2	2
		Pans defective	.....	.....	1	1
		Pans foul	.....	.....	3	3
Other nuisances or defects		.....	.....		3	3
Total					101	89

NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS,
WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS

Year	Vessels from foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17
1952	2,574	894	3,468	316	12.49
1953	2,378	823	3,201	193	8.18
1954	2,635	665	3,300	124	5.96
1955	2,703	613	3,316	126	5.30
1956	3,196	737	3,933	166	5.84
1957	2,773	726	3,499	129	5.28
1958	2,719	736	3,455	89	3.35
1959	2,882	774	3,656	81	2.86

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective
American	314	—	314	2
Belgian	1	1	2	—
Brazilian	2	—	2	1
British	800	459	1,259	56
Costa Rica	1	—	1	1
Danish	12	66	78	—
Dutch	108	227	335	—
French	57	11	68	—
German	46	144	190	—
Greek	25	1	26	2
Israel	1	1	2	—
Italian	18	6	24	3
Kuwaiti	1	—	1	—
Liberian	102	3	105	6
Norwegian	51	164	215	8
Panama	54	11	65	—
Polish	—	25	25	—
Portugese	26	—	26	2
Russian	1	1	2	—
Spanish	3	21	24	—
Swedish	14	44	58	—
Swiss	1	—	1	—
Turkish	1	—	1	—
Total	1,639	1,185	2,824	81

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1959

Net tonnage	Number of ships	Derating Certificates issued	Derating Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
Ships up to 300 tons	32	—	32	32
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	45	—	45	45
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	18	—	18	18
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	60	1	59	60
Ships over 10,000 tons	94	1	93	94
Total :—	249	2	247	249

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Eight certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1923, during the year.

SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORT

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister of Health is the responsible Authority for the health control of aircraft arriving at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS DURING THE YEAR, 1959

Steamers (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,386
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	763
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
Total, steam and motor vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>2,824</u>
Number of British vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259
Number of British vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	606
Number of Foreign vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,565
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Total vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	2,824	
Total vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	832	
Total :	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>3,656</u>

Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition	2,743
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition	81
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops	518,204
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	413,048
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	1,114
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	21,361
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops)	<u>953,727</u>
Number of passengers landed from 161 tenders in Cowes Roads	<u>7,656</u>
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed on vessels	57
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed about docks	10
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	10

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925
TO 1958

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949 AND 1950

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by the assistance given by the officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 504,993 tons.

The following items are the principal imports, together with tonnage :—

Fruit (Citrus)	97,936 tons
Fruit (Deciduous)	130,749 „
Vegetables	42,478 „
Grain and Flour, etc.	159,151 „
Provisions, including Meat and Meat Products	74,679 „
TOTAL	504,993 „

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 were as follows :—

Form 'A' (Consent to disposal of unsound food)	6
Form 'E' (Special procedure)	1
Certificates	3
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)	274
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for inedible purposes)	3
Formal request for examination under Regulation 7 (3)	18
Export Notice under Regulation 11 (4)	1
Notice, Section 104 Food and Drugs Act 1955	Nil

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for examination during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1958, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
1	Canned Whalemeat	S.Africa	Sample satisfactory
2	Jelly Crystals	"	" "
3	Braised Steak in Cans	"	" "
4	Luncheon Beef in Cans	"	" "
5	Lemons	Israel	" "
6	Apples	Canada	" "
7	Apples	"	" "
8	Canned Shrimps	U.S.A.	" "
9	Canned Shrimps	"	" "
10	Dried Apricots	S.Africa	" "
11	Dried Apricots	"	" "
12	Dried Apricots	"	" "
13	Dried Apricots	"	" "
14	Pineapple Juice	"	" "
15	Evaporated Milk	Holland	" "
16	Evaporated Milk	"	" "
17	Evaporated Milk	"	" "
18	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	S.Africa	" "
19	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	"	" "
20	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	"	" "
21	Frozen Whole Hen Egg	"	" "
22	Seedless Raisins	"	" "
23	Seedless Raisins	"	" "
24	Seedless Raisins	"	" "
25	Canned Vienna Sausages	"	" "
26	Corned Beef	France	" "
27	Pork Luncheon Meat	"	Deficiency in meat. Importer advised.
28	Canned Peaches	S.Africa	Sample Satisfactory
29	Canned Pears	"	" "
30	Dried Peaches	S.Africa	" "
31	Dried Apricots	"	" "
32	Cooked Ham (Canned)	"	" "
33	Canned Strawberries	Holland	" "
34	Butter	U.S.A.	{ Excess water. Importers guarantee that butter will be used for processing only.
35	Butter	"	
36	Egg White Solids Spray	"	Salmonella organisms found Ministry of Health and receiving area advised.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
37	Flake Egg Albumen	U.S.A.	Sample satisfactory
38	Apples	Canada	" "
39	Prunes	S.Africa	" "
40	Comminuted Orange Base	"	" "
41	Butter	Canada	" "
42	Butter	"	" "
43	Apples	Lebanon	Arsenic 3.3 p.p.m. Lead 9.0 p.p.m. Receiving area advised and subsequently consignment exported.
44	Apples	"	Sample satisfactory
45	Apples	"	" "
46	Apples	"	" "
47	Mixed Spices	U.S.A.	" "
48	Apples	Canada	" "
49	Apples	"	" "
50	Apples	"	" "
51	Egg White Solids Spray	U.S.A.	" "
52	Egg White Solids Spray	"	" "
53	Egg White Solids Spray	"	" "
54	Egg White Solids Spray	"	" "
55	Egg White Solids Spray	"	" "
56	Egg White Solids Spray	"	" "
57	Egg White Solids Spray	"	" "
58	Fancy Flake Hen Egg Albumen	"	" "
59	Fancy Flake Hen Egg Albumen	"	" "
60	Tinned Skinned Ox Tongue	S.Africa	" "
61	Hydrogenated Vegetable Fat	U.S.A.	" "
62	Oranges	Morocco	" "

QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND HORSE FLESH LANDED

Countries of Origin													
	Argen- tine	Aust- ralia	Bechuana- land	Belgium	Canada	Czecho- slovakia	Den- mark	France	Nether- lands	New Zealand	South Africa	Southern Rhodesia	U.S.A.
Beef	Chilled Quarters	1,7665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,071	—
	Boneless Quarters	—	745	972	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	20,554	—
	Frozen Quarters	—	—	11,113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,675	—
	Offal	—	—	4,849	—	—	—	—	—	2,154	—	19,623	37,042
Mutton	Cuts	200	—	2	—	308	—	—	—	—	—	1,599	—
	Mutton Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,569	—	—	—
	Lamb Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	516,406	—	—	—
	Offal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,371	—	—	1,598
Pork	Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,954	—	—
	Cuts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,072	—	—
	Offal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	4,299	—	—
	Bacon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 975	—	—
Canned Meats	—	500	—	520	—	35	1,952	1,925	18,962	—	13,054	—	231
	Meat Products	—	—	—	—	—	350	7,851	2,753	—	—	—	3,850
Horse Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,382	—	—

FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 572 tons, 16 cwt., 2qr., 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Apples	2	3	0	23
Asparagus (Fresh)		17	0	20
Bacon				15
Bananas	229	15	2	21
Carrots	8	12	2	0
Cauliflowers				18
Coconut (Dessicated)	20	16	3	24
Fruit (Canned)		18	1	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit (Pulp and Juice)		1	2	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (Dried)			3	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish (Shell)			2	19
Grapes	4	12	2	12
Grain Products		3	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (Canned)		3	3	0
Meat (Products)				6
Meat (Frozen)		3	3	13
Melon			1	0
Milk (Canned)				17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oranges		2	2	22
Pears		1	3	4
Plums		5	3	23
Poultry			1	27
Preserves			1	8
Tea	294	0	0	0
Tomatoes	9	12	1	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vegetables (Canned)		1	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total :	572	16	2	19 $\frac{1}{4}$

Condemned Food — Method of Disposal

Destroyed by burning or dumping, 572 tons, 12 cwt., 3 qrs., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

For inedible purposes 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.

OFFAL

Offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing.

CANNED GOODS

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 1,624,037 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, as such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS

As in previous years special examination of mutton and lamb carcasses was carried out.

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat and products into the port during the year under review.

